

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

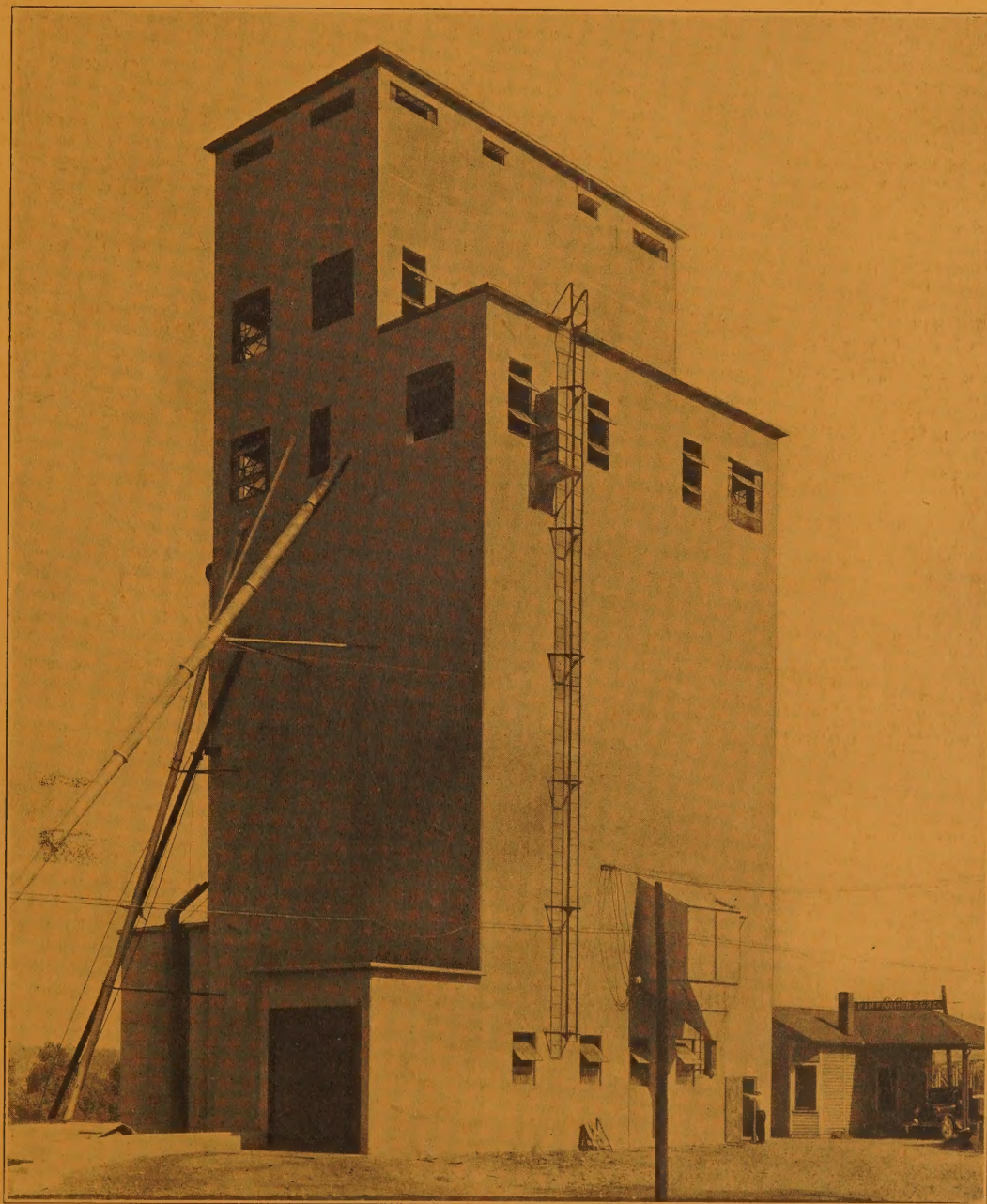
CONSOLIDATED

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Chicago, Ill., U. S. A., September 12, 1934.

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[See Description on Page 180.]

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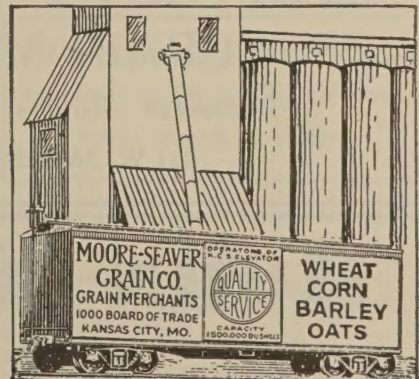
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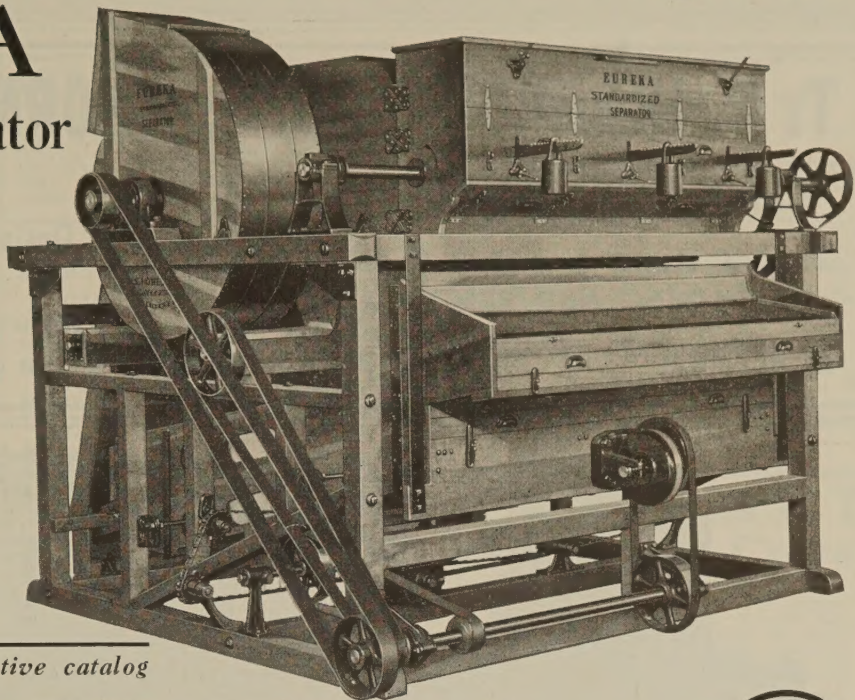
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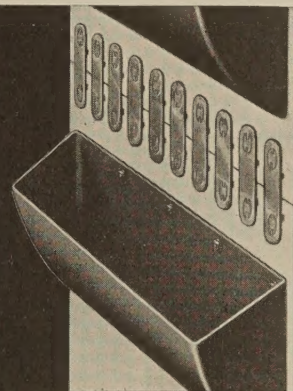
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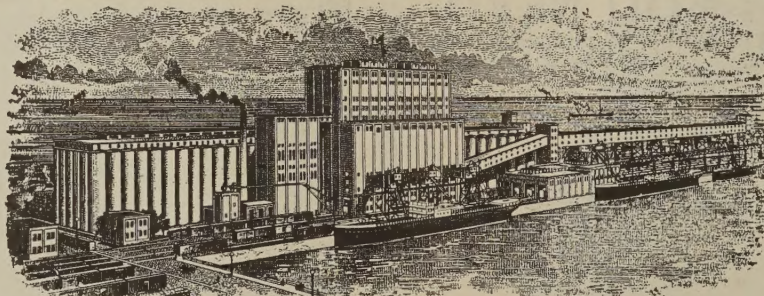
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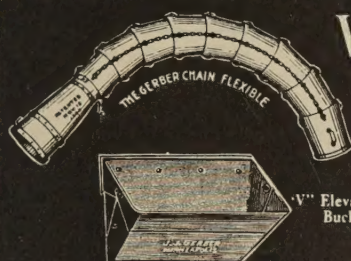
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H. S. COVER
Box 404 South Bend, Ind.



WHEN THE BEST COSTS NO MORE
why not buy the best?

You'll get double the life from Gerber Elevator Cups and Spouting because they're made from specially tempered sheet steel! Write today for literature and prices... no obligation.

J. J. GERBER SHEET METAL WORKS 128 Sixth Avenue South
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

CALUMET

Elevator Cups

Large Capacity

Can be used continuous, or for replacement of other buckets. If used continuous will double capacity. No back-legging, will operate at wide variation of speeds, and can be used around very small head pulleys. In use in many large elevators and feed plants.
Protected by U. S. Patents. Others applied for.

Write for information and prices

B. I. Weller

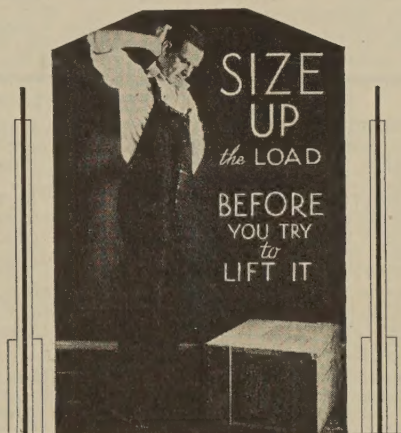
Sole Manufacturer
327 S. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

Safety Sample Envelopes

for mailing samples of grain, feed and seed. Made of heavy kraft paper, strong and durable; size, 4½x7 inches. Have a limited supply to sell at \$2.35 per hundred, 500, \$10.00 plus postage.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS
Consolidated
332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Enclosed find money to cover my subscription for the year. I do not wish to miss a single number of the Grain & Feed Journals. That part of your magazine that gives feed formulas, nutritional values, etc., is what interests me most.—John A. Park, Mexico City, Mexico.

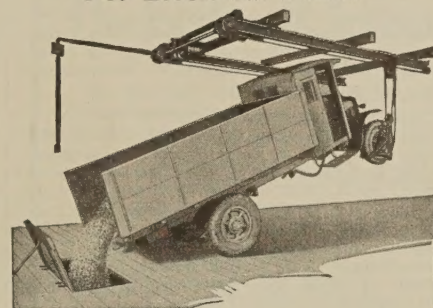


YOU may be strong as an ox but be careful what you lift—get help if necessary. The stronger a fellow is, the more he thinks he can lift. He is as liable to strain himself as one not so strong.

NATIONAL SAFETY COUNCIL

McMillin Truck Dump

For Electrical Power



The all-steel overhead dump 3 H.P. Freight Elevator motor with gear reduction assembled in bell of motor. The motor as well as gears, drum, and shaft, are assembled in a welded steel frame. This strength assures ability to stand up under the severest services.

So designed that it requires small space, and is easily installed, the operation safe and under complete control by operator at all times.

The overhead track being swung from the ceiling, and the trolleys not being connected does not interfere with overhead spouting or other spouts or braces in the drive. It can be placed in the majority of driveways with but little if any changes.

Should you not have electrical power, write for information on our belt or hand operated dump.

For prices, plans for installation, and descriptive circular

Address to

L. J. McMILLIN

525 Board of Trade Bldg.
INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

The Grain Trade's

accepted medium for "Wanted" and "For Sale" advertisements is the semi-monthly
Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated

Wanted and For Sale

The rate for advertisements in this department is 25 cents per type line each insertion

ELEVATORS FOR SALE

CENTRAL ILLINOIS—35,000 bu. elevator for sale; big bean and corn crop growing, only elevator here. Write 73S4, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

On the other end of the Journal's "Wanted—For Sale" columns you will find 9,000 grain dealers anxious to know what you have for them.

CENTRAL ILLINOIS—100,000 bushel cribbed grain elevator with electric power for sale, truck dumps, ready for business, good competition. Address P. O. Box 213, Bloomington, Ill.

STOP! READ! THINK! One advertiser writes, "Your service brought me 24 replies." We can do the same for you. Don't wait, write now"

INDIANA—Good grain elevator for sale or trade in best condition; hammer mill electrically equipped; on Big 4 Ry.; good farming community. Must sell account of health. Chas. I. Gray, Shirley, Indiana.

OKLA.—12,000 bu. iron-clad elevator and 4-car capacity feed warehouse for sale, in good condition. In corn and oat belt on M. K. & T. R. R. For information write Mrs. A. J. Hargrave, Broken Arrow, Okla.

NO NEED FOR FORMALITIES—You don't need an introduction to Journal Want-Ads. They will help you without, whatever your problems may be.

RECEIVER'S SALE

WESTERN IOWA—25,000 bushel elevator built in 1932, cribbed, 10 bushel Richardson scale, Monitor cleaner, electrically operated, good office, 15 ton Fairbanks scale, one competitor, about one million bushel shipping point in average year. B. H. Danforth, Temporary Receiver, Blencoe, Iowa.

BARGAIN IF TAKEN AT ONCE—Some one is always looking for an elevator at a good grain point and reads these ads just like you're doing now, so if you wish to dispose of your present property, enlarge your present interests, or embark in the grain business, USE these columns to your best advantage just as others are doing. WE WILL assist you in the composition of copy free. We are in business to be of service to YOU. There is no wrong time to put an ad in the columns of the Journal. TRY IT.

ELEVATORS FOR SALE OR LEASE

OHIO—Elevator completely equipped for sale or lease; situated in good producing territory, Seneca County, Ohio. Address P. O. Box 71, Postoria, Ohio.

ELEVATORS FOR LEASE

CENTRAL ILLINOIS—35,000 bus. elevator for lease, with option to buy, in center of corn belt; 100 mi. south of Chicago; direct to Chicago, St. Louis or Decatur; modern; doing 75% of community's business—coal, seed and side lines; residence property also; truck dump; gas power. Write 73S16 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

ELEVATORS WANTED

ILLINOIS elevator wanted, preferably in Central Eastern section. Give capacity, construction, railroad, price or rental, etc. Address 73N1, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

IF YOU DO NOT find the elevator you want advertised, place your wants in the "Elevators Wanted" section and you will receive full particulars regarding many desirable properties not yet advertised.

MILLS FOR SALE

ST. CHARLES, MO.—Old, established Flour Mill on two railroads for sale or lease. No other mill nearby. The neighborhood is now harvesting a bumper wheat crop. Splendid dairy country, rich trade territory. Will lease with privilege to purchase. A bargain for someone. J. F. Rauch, St. Charles, Missouri.

SITUATION WANTED

TRAFFIC, CASH GRAIN and country elevator man with 15 years' experience wants new connection. Write 73P4 Grain & Feed Jnls., Chicago.

POSITION WANTED as manager of feed department, or grain. Experienced. Best references. 73S6, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

POSITION WANTED as manager of farmers elevator company; had 15 yrs. exper. grain and sidelines; 9 yrs. at last place; can start any time. 73R4, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

COMPETENT AND EXPERIENCED elevator managers, foremen, bookkeepers, auditors, second men and solicitors can easily and quickly be found through an ad in the "Help Wanted" column of the Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

WE HAVE AN INTERESTING sales proposition for jobbers, manufacturers' agents, and salesmen calling on the mill and elvtr. trade. Write J. C. Whetstone Mfg. Co., Lima, Ohio.

ILLINOIS—Feed store, elevator, mill and grinding, for sale, well equipped, in Chicago dairy section; owner deceased, stock reduced; must dispose; building can be leased. Mrs. E. F. Meyer, Woodstock, Ill.

WHATEVER your business may be, it will find a ready market if advertised in the "Business Opportunities" columns of **GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS**, Chicago. 9,800 grain men look to these columns twice each month for real opportunities.

HELP WANTED

PERMANENT POSITION is offered either experienced grain buyer or a feed miller for new modern elevator and small but complete feed plant, custom and commercial, now under construction about 100 miles from San Francisco, Calif. Cash investment of \$5,000 required, well secured and returnable. Salary and reasonable earnings on investment. Interest in business available if mutually desirable. Give full details in first letter confidentially in care of 737S15 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

Bargain Sale in Soiled and Shelf Worn Books

Two Railroad Claim Books for overcharge in freight or weight. Each book contains 100 original and 100 duplicate blanks with two-page index and four sheets of carbon; slightly soiled. Very special at \$1.25 and postage. Order "Special 411-E."

Gold Bricks of Speculation, a study of speculation and its counterfeits and an expose of the methods of bucketshop and "Get-Rich-Quick" swindles. We have a few of these interesting books soiled from display, written by John Hill, Jr., of the Chicago Board of Trade, which we will send on receipt of \$1.00 each and postage to carry. Weight 4 lbs. Order "Gold Bricks of Speculation Special."

Memo of Agreement.—Grain contracts for contracting grain and seed from farmers; is extensively used by grain dealers to avoid taking chances with verbal contracts. Originals are printed on bond paper, machine perforated so they may be easily removed; duplicates are also on bond paper. Check bound, 50 sets to a book with two pieces of carbon paper. Order by name, special price 75 cents to close out.

All prices are f. o. b. Chicago.
GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS Consolidated
332 South La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

Modern Methods

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS
CONSOLIDATED
332 So. La Salle St., Chicago

Gentlemen:—In order to keep posted on modern methods of elevator management, I wish to receive the *Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated* semi-monthly. Enclosed find Two Dollars.

Name of Firm.....

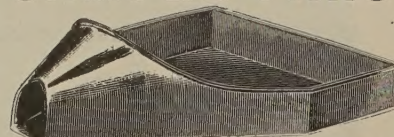
Capacity of Elevator

Post Office.....

.....bushels

State.....

SAMPLE PANS



Made of sheet aluminum, formed by bending, reinforced around top edge with copper wire. Strong, light, durable. The dull, non-reflecting surface of the metal will not rust or tarnish; assists users to judge of the color and to detect impurities.

Grain Size, 2½ x 12 x 16½", \$2.00 at Chicago.
Seed Size, 1½ x 9 x 11", \$1.65 at Chicago.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS
CONSOLIDATED
332 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Receiving Books For Grain Buyers

Wagon Loads Received. A good form used extensively in recording wagon loads of grain received from farmers. Tare weight is entered immediately under gross to facilitate subtraction. Contains 200 pages of linen ledger paper, and is ruled 20 lines to a page, thus accommodating 4,000 wagon loads. Separate pages may be devoted to each kind of grain to each farmer, or wagon loads may be entered in the order received. Well bound in cloth, with keratol back and corners. Order Form 380. Price \$2.50. Weight 2½ lbs.

Receiving and Stock Book for keeping a record of each kind of grain received in separate columns, so buyer may easily determine total amount of any kind of grain on hand. Size 9¼x11½, 200 pages, with a capacity for 4000 wagon loads. Well printed on linen ledger paper, bound in strong board with leather back and corners. Order Form 321. Price \$2.50. Weight 2¼ lbs.

Scale Ticket Copying Book contains 150 leaves of scale tickets, four to a leaf. Each leaf folds back upon itself, so that with the use of carbon paper, it will make a complete copy of the original on the stub, with one writing. Original tickets forming the outer half of leaf are machine perforated. Printed on bond paper, check bound, size 9¼x11, supplied with four sheets of carbon. Order Form 73. Price, \$1.30. Weight 2 lbs.

Grain Scale Book, a combined Journal and Receiving book with index. Each man's grain is entered on his own page, or a page may be allotted to each kind of grain received. Both debits and credits are posted to the ledger. Contains 252 numbered pages and index, size 10½x16½, and will accommodate 10,332 wagon loads. Printed on linen ledger, bound in extra heavy black cloth covers, with leather back and corners. Order Form 23. Price \$4.00. Weight 5 lbs.

Grain Receiving Register is designed for recording the receipts of wagon loads of grain. Loads may be entered in consecutive order, or different sections of the book may be devoted to different kinds of grain. Book contains 200 pages of linen ledger paper, size 8½x14 inches, each of which is ruled for 41 entries, giving a total capacity of 3200 wagon loads. Well printed and substantially bound in full canvas. Order Form 12AA. Price \$2.50. Weight 3 Lbs.

Duplicating Wagon Load Receiving Book, designed to facilitate the recording of number of loads from one farmer in a short time. Book contains 225 leaves, size 12x12 inches with 33 lines each, perforated down the middle; the inside half of the leaf remains in the book, and the outer half with the same ruling printed on the reverse side, folds back over the left half with carbon between. Outer half is given to farmer. It may also be used by line agents in making daily reports to headquarters. Check bound with canvas back, nine sheets of carbon. Order Form 66. Price \$2.60. Weight 4½ lbs.

Grain Receiving Ledger, may be used first as a Stock Book by posting the receipts daily, weekly or monthly from some other portion of this book, or from any other scale book, giving a page to the commodity handled; Second, as a patrons' ledger, by giving a full or half page to each patron; Third, pages may be used to enter each load of grain received in consecutive order under their respective commodity headings. The book contains 200 numbered pages with 44 lines each, and marginal index in front, size 8½x13½, ruled with the usual column headings, including Debit and Credit columns. Printed on linen ledger paper and well bound in black cloth sides with keratol back and corners. Order Form 43. Price \$3.00. Weight 2½ lbs.

Form 43XX contains 400 pages same as above. Price \$5.00. Weight 4½ lbs.

All Prices are for Chicago Delivery.
Postage Extra.

Printed and Supplied by

**Grain & Feed Journals
Consolidated**

332 South La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

MACHINES FOR SALE

FEED MIXER—½ ton size, good as new. Cash. 73S8, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

ATTRITION MILL—20"—BB, single runner, 73S10, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

BAR-NUN HAMMER MILL—42"—60-h.p., bargain. 73S11, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

GOOD ROSCO Ajax Oat Huller for sale; priced to sell. Sidney Grain Machinery Co., Sidney, Ohio.

BARGAIN—Steam Boiler; stack, good as new; steam water pump with boiler, all for sale. Lauramie Grain Co., Stockwell, Ind.

HAMMER MILL—We have used this machine only few months. A bargain for cash; 30-h.p. 73S9, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

OAT HULLER, Rebuilt, \$248; hulls undried oats, 500 to 1,000 lbs. per hr., 5-h.p., weight 500 lbs. Ross, 2208 1st Ave., S., Seattle, Wash.

ONE ABSOLUTELY new No. 3 Jay Bee Humdinger hammer mill for sale complete—\$375. Western Eng. Co., 713 Cooper Bldg., Denver, Col.

CORN CRACKER & GRADER—Grader, aspirator complete, at a bargain price. We need the space. Address 73S7, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

Whenever there is a real opportunity of interest to the grain trade, it is usually registered in the "Wanted—For Sale" columns of the Journal.

MODEL NO. 3-A JAY BEE Hammer mill, 12 texrope drive, all complete, for sale; now operating; bargain for quick sale. Eureka Elevator Company, Brown City, Mich.

DOAK SPOUT HOLDER for sale; best on earth for car loading of grain; full information on request. Price \$10.00. Manufactured by E. O. Doak, Albert City, Iowa.

SELL YOUR SECOND HAND Machines Now—tomorrow they will not be worth as much as they are today. A shiny machine which has just been in operation sells quicker and brings a bigger price than a dirty, rusty one.

COMPLETE ELEVATOR EQUIPMENT for sale cheap, including Invincible Double Receiving Grain Cleaner & Separator, 4-Roll Feed Mill, elevator legging, shafting and hangers, pulleys, sprockets and chain, shaft coupling, boxing, etc. Write for complete list, description and prices to A. Brown, Exchange Floor, Board of Trade, Chicago, Ill.

ONE AMERICAN MIDGET marvel 50-bbl. flour mill and all related equipment. Write for full particulars and prices. Feed mill equipment; part practically new and all in splendid condition; Barnard & Leas three roller mill, size 1—\$150; J. B. Hammer mill, size 2—\$400; Fairbanks-Morse motor and starting switch, 15-h.p.—\$125; Vita Cereal Mill (Anglo-American Mill Co.)—\$160. Edgar L. Oakes & Co., Caldwell, Idaho.

What have you?

FOR SALE
An Elevator
Machinery
Seeds

Do you want?

An Elevator
Machinery
Position
Partner
Seeds
Help

Grain & Feed Journals

CONSOLIDATED
CHICAGO, ILL.

readers who would like to know.
Tell them thru a "For Sale & Want" Ad. Costs 25 cents per type line.

ADDRESS WANTED

ADDRESS WANTED of Homer Andrews, formerly in the grain business at Dalton City, Ill. Grain Dealers Credit Bureau, 140 W. Van Buren St., Room 900, Chicago, Ill.

RAT POISON

"RAT LUNCHES," newly discovered Rat Killer. Safe and ready to use, just lay them out. \$1.00 buys a large package. Rat Lunches Co., Carroll, Iowa.

ENGINES FOR SALE

ANY KIND, ANY SIZE, Any Price engine, which is not in use, and which you wish to sell will find many ready buyers if advertised in the "Engines For Sale" column of GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS. Try it.

SCALES WANTED

ONE TRUCK TYPE Scale Wanted. 10. 15 or 20 ton capacity, must be bargain. Corray Bros., Urbana, Ill.

MACHINES WANTED

WANTED—Grain Dealers who are contemplating installing new machinery to use the "Machines Wanted" columns of GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS in securing prices and estimate of machines for sale. We can save you money. More than value received.

SAMPLE ENVELOPES

SAMPLE ENVELOPES—SPEAR SAFETY—for mailing samples of grain, feed and seed. Made of heavy kraft paper, strong and durable; size 4½x7 inches. Have limited supply to sell at \$2.35 per hundred or 500, \$10.00 plus postage. Sample mailed on request. Grain & Feed Journals, 332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

The Federal Octopus

By Sterling E. Edmunds

A survey of the destruction of Constitutional Government and of civil and economic liberty in the United States and the rise of an all-embracing bureaucratic despotism.

Mr. Edmunds says:

"In the place of our peculiar dual system of free government, founded by the fathers to restore their newly-won liberty to them and to their posterity forever—with the federal government bound down by the 'chains' of the Constitution, and the people in their states retaining in themselves all other powers, and governing themselves as autonomous members of the Union in all domestic concerns—we observe that, through three decades of progressive usurpation, the 'chains' of the Constitution have been broken and the powers of the federal government have become practically absolute; that, like a giant octopus at Washington, it has wormed its numberless tentacles around every city and every county, around every hamlet and every home in the land, crushing out civil liberty and self-government, and through the taxing suckers of its ugly prototype, draining the life from all property, from all trade and from all industry."

This volume is a scholarly and intelligibly presented history of the violent change which has taken place in our government, of which every tax-paying and every thinking citizen should inform himself.

Book is paper bound, 122 pages, \$1.00 per copy plus postage.

Grain & Feed Journals

Consolidated

332 S. La Salle Street Chicago, Ill.

CLEAN
WHEAT**AS TIME GOES ON...**WEEVIL
OR TWO**But...**

MANY WEEVIL

GRADES WEEVILY

HEAVILY INFESTED

WEEVILY CUT WHEAT

BADLY CUT WHEAT

WITH ODOR

Grain fumigated with CYANOGAS will be rid of adult insects and emergence of others from eggs will be stopped.

The process is simple, costs less than 1/4 cent per bushel, only one man need give it occasional attention, and it is entirely safe when the applying equipment supplied by the manufacturer is used and directions followed.

For cooperative service and information write to

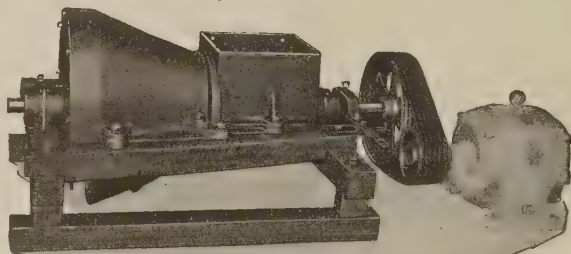
AMERICAN CYANAMID AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION
Insecticide Division
30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N. Y. Dwight Bldg., Kansas City, Mo. Azusa, Calif.

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REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
G-FUMIGANT



Sidney Corn Shellers

Hyatt Equipped



Can Now Be Furnished with Tex-Rope Drive.

All shellers are adjustable for different kinds and sizes of corn.

Made in five sizes 80 to 1,500 bushels per hour. Available in several styles.

Be prepared to do a bigger and better shelling business. These shellers cost so little and do so much you can't afford to be without one.

Send for descriptive literature.

The Sidney Grain Machinery Co.

Sidney, Ohio

*Complete Equipment for Grain Elevators
and Feed Mills*

Grain Shipping Books

Record of Cars Shipped facilitates keeping a complete record of each car of grain shipped from any station, or to any firm. It has the following column headings: Date Sold, Date Shipped, Car Number, Initials, To Whom Sold, Destination, Grain, Grade Sold, Their Inspection, Discount, Amount Freight, Our Weight Bushels, Destination Bushels, Over, Short, Price, Amount Freight, Other Charges, Remarks. Book contains 80 double pages of ledger paper, size 9 1/2 x 12 inches, with spaces for recording 2,320 carloads. Well bound in heavy black pebble cloth with red keratol back and corners. Shipping weight, 2 1/2 lbs. Order Form 385. Price \$2.50, plus postage.

Sales, Shipments and Returns. Is designed to save time and prevent errors. The pages are used double; left hand pages are ruled for information regarding "Sales" and "Shipments"; right hand page for "Returns". Column headings provide spaces for complete records of each transaction, one line. Book contains 80 double pages of ledger paper, size 10 1/2 x 16 inches, with 8-page index. Spaces for recording 2,200 cars. Bound in heavy canvas with keratol corners. Weight, 3 1/2 lbs. Order Form 14AA. Price \$3.25, plus postage.

Grain Shipping Ledger for keeping a complete record of 4,000 carloads. Facing pages are given to each firm to whom you ship and account is indexed. Book contains 80 double pages of ledger paper with 16-page index, size 10 1/2 x 15 1/2 inches, well bound with black cloth covers and keratol back and corners. Weight, 4 lbs. Order Form 24. Price, \$3.50, plus postage.

Shippers Record Book is designed to save labor in handling grain shipping accounts and gives a complete record of each car shipped. Its 80 double pages of ledger paper, size 9 1/2 x 12 inches, provide spaces for 2,320 carloads. Wide columns provide for the complete record of all important facts of each shipment. Bound in heavy black cloth with keratol back and corners. Shipping weight, 2 1/2 lbs. Order Form 20. Price \$2.50, plus postage.

Grain & Feed Journals

CONSOLIDATED

332 South La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

CONSOLIDATED
INCORPORATED

332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.

Charles S. Clark, Manager

A merger of
GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL
Established 1898

AMERICAN ELEVATOR & GRAIN TRADE
Established 1882

THE GRAIN WORLD
Established 1928

PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER
Established 1844

Published on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in the interests of better business methods for progressive wholesale dealers in grain, feed and field seeds. It is the champion of improved mechanical equipment for facilitating and expediting the handling, grinding and improvement of grain, feeds and seeds.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES to United States and countries within the 8th Postal Zone, semi-monthly, one year, cash with order, \$2.00; single copy current issue, 25c.

To Canada and Foreign Countries, prepaid, one year, \$3.00.

THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated as a medium for reaching progressive grain, feed and field seed dealers and elevator operators is unquestioned. The character and number of firms advertising in each number tell of its worth.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator and feed grinding machinery and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain, feed and field seed dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain, feed and field seed trades, news items, reports on crops, grain movements, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. The service is free.

CHICAGO, ILL., SEPTEMBER 12, 1934

THE REOPENING of many grist mills long closed proves the wheat growers are eager to avoid paying processing taxes.

THE BUCKET BRIGADE which extinguished a fire in the cupola of a Kansas elevator late one night recently had real courage.

GRINDING feed for patrons only two days a week when business is slack often reduces the cost of power and labor enough to make grinding and mixing profitable.

AN ORGANIZED move to combat the propagation of smut in wheat is receiving the hearty support of Oklahoma elevator operators. This will help to improve the quality and increase the quantity of wheat tendered them for shipment next summer.

IT DOES NOT matter what it costs to have your scales tested and put in condition to give accurate weights, it is a profitable investment. Continuing to use scales which are not known to be weighing correctly is a most hazardous practice. If it were discovered that you were not giving correct weights it would take years for you to erase the stigma.

RAISING YOUR own bid for grain convinces your prospective patron that you are not disposed to pay what you can afford for grain without being pushed. It is far better to post your price each day and stick to it.

LIGHTNING persists in starting fires in isolated elevators not protected with copper rods. Inasmuch as modern rod equipment soon earns its cost thru reduced insurance premiums no elevator owner can afford to do without its protection.

IF ANY farmer looks askance when paid in the new silver certificates the grain buyer can truly assure him the ink and paper are just as good as in the former gold certificates. They are legal tender in every way, however low they may sink in foreign exchange.

CARELESS SMOKERS have been responsible for so many elevator fires recently all smokers must be denied admission by elevator owners in order to keep down their fire insurance cost. Signs reading "No Smoking" should help to reduce fires from this cause, if kept posted prominently at all entrances.

THE bureaucrats contemplate having farmers vote on whether they want a corn-hog program in 1935, which moves one to inquire whether a poll is to be taken of the consumers and taxpayers on their willingness to be assessed in higher prices for hog product and in processing taxes.

THE U. S. A. is importing rye from Poland, feed from Canada, corn and hay from Mexico and oats from the Argentine, yet our autocrats insist on farmers reducing their production of livestock, corn, wheat and cotton. Most farmers prefer to be guided by their own judgment as to what is best to plant.

DAYTIME FIRES which are supposed to have been extinguished in their incipency, so often break out anew after everyone is asleep, it pays to employ a vigilant watchman to travel about the plant all night long. Another Minnesota elevator was sacrificed to the flames early one morning recently because no one was about to extinguish the fire when it broke out anew. The employment of an alert watchman one night would have saved the property.

"A FIRE EXTINGUISHER SPECIALIST" without business cards or credentials to show his authenticity, has been preying upon Kansas elevator operators and sold them second-hand equipment or exchanged worthless apparatus for fire extinguishing devices already in use. Last year these same fakers, no doubt, were preying upon the elevator operators of Indiana. They found something defective with the apparatus owned by the elevator operator and often ran away with perfectly good equipment, which they promised to repair and return, but after leaving town, they found the apparatus was so good that they sold it to the elevator man at the next station. The methods followed by these brazen-faced swindlers are so shallow, it should be easy for an alert elevator man to detect their fraudulent character and throw them out. So many Kansas dealers have fallen into the trap of these swindlers recently they will probably try some other state soon. Look out!

THE REGIMENTATION of practical farmers does not seem to be contributing largely to their success or happiness, but of course the bureaucrats know what is best for the inexperienced tillers of the soil.

WHEN the farmers of a township use trucks for marketing their products, they ring down the curtain on the railroad, the country elevator and the local merchants, all heavy taxpayers and supporters of schools, churches and public improvements. When the truckers are relieved of rail competition, they will be free to make material advances in their rates.

FIRST AID KITS now found in nearly every factory should be installed in every grain elevator and thereby expedite the relief from suffering following accidents. Grain elevators are generally so far from the doctor's office, their very isolation calls for extra precaution if unnecessary suffering is to be prevented and lives saved. The cost of a well equipped first aid kit is so small no elevator operator can afford to be without it.

IT REMAINS to be seen what effect the resignation of the retail coal code authority will have upon the collection of assessments from grain dealers handling coal as a side line. If there is no coal code authority to support no funds will be needed. The jurisdiction of the federal government to force payment of coal code assessments is doubtful, as the retail delivery of fuel can hardly be deemed an interstate activity.

THE INTERNATIONAL Wheat Conference has again found temporary relief in a lot of fruitless talk and adjourned. As Argentine paid little attention to the export quota allotted it on the last crop, it is evident the conference has no power to enforce its agreements or allotments, so what's the use of wasting gas trying to draft new and more impractical agreements. These international conferences may give the dreamers a pleasure trip but the results do not justify the expense.

BEAN growers of Michigan are doing some thinking on their own account instead of swallowing as manna from heaven the bean marketing agreement proposed by the Washington bureaucrats. In a formal statement the growers declare themselves "unalterably opposed to arbitrary powers vested in the Sec'y of Agriculture beyond that given in the act and as final arbitrator." The Michigan growers have a well founded suspicion that farmers themselves can run their own business better than a remote bureaucrat who has nothing invested in their farms.

WHILE the depression, the drouth and the chinch bugs have exercised a most discouraging influence on all branches of the grain business, it is as nothing compared with the discouraging regulation, taxation and limitation of the marketing of grain by the bureaucrats. A free and open market would attract many more buyers, encourage exporters and advance prices to the delight of growers. When the facilities for marketing grain are cleaned of the tax eating barnacles the business will function far more efficiently and with greater satisfaction to producers. Driving buyers out of the market for any commodity always has and always will work to the disadvantage of the producers.

CORPORATIONS who have not yet reported the value of their capital stock, will, no doubt, be disposed to place a value on it in keeping with its earning capacity. Corporations having a net profit in excess of 12½% of the value the stock is declared to have, will be called upon to pay an excess profits tax on all profits above the 12½%.

AFTER two years of control of milk, pigs, bacon, potatoes, hops and live stock the farmers of Great Britain are becoming dissatisfied with the results. It is now seen that instead of concentrating on putting into effect plans for control real thought should have been given first to the question whether it was advisable to adopt schemes of control.

MAINTENANCE charges on side tracks on railroad ground are not chargeable to shippers operating elevators either on or off the right of way under a recent decision of the Supreme Court of Illinois in *Tjardes v. I. C. R. R.* This ruling is gratifying to shippers as counteracting the campaign instituted by some roads to make shippers bear the expense of up-keep of the carrier's own property.

BACK of the 2 to 1 vote of farmers at Springfield, Mo., in a poll conducted by two newspapers disapproving corn-hog control in 1935 is the expressed opinion by the farmers that removal of restrictions and dropping of all processing taxes would stimulate farm activity and allow normal adjustment toward improvement of the economic status of the agriculturist. The surplus having been removed by the drouth and the reduction policy of the administration the farmers opine further control is unnecessary.

INDIANA wheat growers would profit by using pure seed, and the grain buyers can help by calling the attention of growers to the importance of sowing pure seed, and the grain buyers can help by calling the attention of growers to the importance of sowing pure varieties for the next crop of winter wheat. Several years ago mongrel varieties were mistakenly pushed by an experiment station until called to account by the millers. About 12 per cent of the crop has graded mixed for the last three years, and in July, 1934, the usual number graded mixed in the Indianapolis receipts, indicating that growers are neglecting an opportunity to put dollars into their pockets.

HASTE MAKES waste in the inconsiderate shipment of grain to remote markets when by holding in the country elevator sales of cash may be made later in the season at higher prices, to points close by at a less rate of freight. Grain so held should be hedged by a sale of futures as a protection against a general decline in prices. Recently a boat-load of United States grown durum wheat was booked for shipment from Buffalo to Duluth, when the freight both ways could have been saved simply by letting it lie in Northwestern elevators, while earning carrying charges against the hedge. These profits arise from abnormal conditions due to diminishing carryover of desired varieties of grain to meet which it becomes necessary to ship soft white wheat from the North Pacific coast thru the Panama Canal, to Albany, N. Y., and thence to Toledo, O.

A MICHIGAN grain elevator superintendent who has long scorned the destructive power of hydro-cyanic acid gas, ventured into a bin recently without a gas mask against the protests of his assistants. They took him out to a hospital, but it was too late. This fumigant is one of the most powerful and most destructive gases used to exterminate insects, and should not be applied without the vigilant supervision of men who understand its hazards.

THE ELEVATOR of the future will not contain open-top bins, and the railings around the leg well and the manlift will be of steel and so firmly anchored as to be dependable under all stresses. One of the latest disasters due to a defective bar resulted in an Iowa elevator employee falling seventeen feet head first. An occasional inspection of guard rails would prevent many unnecessary accidents and prolong the lives of all elevator workmen.

FOUR OF THE grain elevator fires reported in our news columns this number are credited to lightning, half of them being credited to lightning running into the elevator on power or light wires and wrecking switch boxes. In one case, the fire did not break out until long after the storm, showing that it is always advisable to make a thorough survey of your elevator three or four hours after a heavy thunder storm as lightning fires often smoulder for a long time before bursting into flame.

SEVERAL elevator operators in Iowa, as reported in our news columns, have had to resort to the courts in an endeavor to make farmers live up to their contracts to deliver corn contracted at lower prices. This tendency to welsh on contracts is likely to become widespread if the currency is greatly depreciated with consequent abnormal rise in prices of all commodities, including grain. The moral fiber of many farmers has been so weakened by government coddling that some may be depended upon to refuse to deliver corn sold at 50 cents when offered 75 cents or more elsewhere.

TAXATION for support of code authorities may become hateful when a merchant finds himself assessed on 10 to 50 minor activities on a tonnage or valuation basis. If merchants are to be taxed they should have a proportionate vote in controlling the code authorities of the several industries in which they participate to a small extent. The number of firms handling grain, lumber and feed as their principal line is so great that if voting per capita or per concern on a coal code authority they could wield a powerful influence in the Retail Solid Fuel Industry Code Authority. They should have this power by right, for if the few handling coal exclusively make the rules they will be shaped to divert business from the side line operator to the exclusive dealer. Among others that have applied for permission to assess those handling or manufacturing as a side line is the Code Authority of the Feed Manufacturing Industry, which specifies the country grain elevator making feeds as an activity to be taxed for its support. As stated, this may be fair enough if those taxed have a voice in this supergovernment.

THE EXPLOSION of a metal drum of molasses forcing the drum thru the roof of a Pennsylvania grain and feed warehouse brings up the question of what causes molasses to explode? Must it be kept in a cool place?

THE INSTALLATION of heavier scales to insure the more accurate weighing of the heavier and heavier trucks, shows that only 25% of the new scales reported in this number were of 10-ton capacity; 50% of those installed were of 15-ton capacity and 25% were 20-ton capacity. If the use of the heavy-laden trucks for hauling grain to market is to be continued, then all country elevators must soon install the 20-ton truck scales. It is interesting to note that two elevators equipped to receive grain from trucks have recently been equipped with 30-ton truck scales. The oldtime small capacity scales collapse under the modern load and oftentimes with disastrous results, so no elevator operator can afford to continue their use.

Higher Prices for Grains

Grain merchants generally recognize that higher prices of different grains are fully justified by existing conditions, yet, all but the most venturesome traders hesitate to bid up for grain because of expected manipulation of the currency and administrative threats against profiteering.

The A. A. A. seems to be in favor of higher prices for grain, yet it seems unwilling to recognize the bullish influences of world conditions. If the grain growers of the land and their markets were free from all restrictions, regulations and limitations, higher prices would prevail and the farmers would have that much-to-be-wished for increased purchasing power. Taxing every trade and limiting the traders to the amount they may buy, does not exercise a buoyant influence on any market. When the growers gain a clearer understanding of the depressing influence, the bureaucrats are now exercising on their markets, some relief may be expected.

Encouraging Use of Improved Seed Grain

The equipment illustrated on our Field Seed pages for cleaning and treating seed wheat in the smut infested districts of Southwestern Indiana, contains a note of encouragement for dealers in every section suffering from weed seeds or smut. Enterprising buyers by helping and encouraging farmers to clean and treat their seed before planting, not only help them to a crop of better grain, but also one of larger volume.

The farmers of Southern Illinois and Indiana seem perfectly agreeable to paying not only for cleaning but for dusting seed with copper carbonate. This should insure the relief of growers from the heavy discounts buyers have been forced to make on account of dirt and stinking smut.

All agencies working for crop improvement have long championed the use of heavier and cleaner seed and the application of copper carbonate wherever smut prevails. Grain buyers can well afford to help along this good work.

Taxation of Electric Power

Collectors of internal revenue are not obligated by the opinion expressed recently by the assistant general counsel of the Bureau of Internal Revenue to require all grain elevators to pay the tax on electrical energy imposed by Sec. 616 of the Revenue Act of 1932, and shifted this year to the power companies.

Power used in processing is expressly exempt under Art. 40 of Regulations 42, and much of the work done on grain in elevators is processing just as in a flour mill the wheat is cleaned, washed, dried or mixed for grinding into flour.

Local collectors of internal revenue are privileged to consider each plan on its merits to determine whether its use of electrical energy is a part of processing, the opinion expressed by the assistant general counsel being merely advisory.

His interpretation of the law has not been formally approved and promulgated by the secretary of the treasury. In giving out these opinions the treasury department expressly states that

The rulings reported in the Internal Revenue Bulletin are for the information of taxpayers and their counsel as showing the trend of official opinion in the administration of the Bureau of Internal Revenue; the rulings other than Treasury Decisions have none of the force or effect of Treasury Decisions and do not commit the Department to any interpretation of the law which has not been formally approved and promulgated by the Secretary of the Treasury. Each ruling embodies the administrative application of the law and Treasury Decisions to the entire state of facts upon which a particular case rests. It is especially to be noted that the same result will not necessarily be reached in another case unless all the material facts are identical with those of the reported case. As it is not always feasible to publish a complete statement of the facts underlying each ruling, there can be no assurance that any new case is identical with the reported case. As bearing out this distinction, it may be observed that the rulings published from time to time may appear to reverse rulings previously published.

Officers of the Bureau of Internal Revenue are especially cautioned against reaching a conclusion in any case merely on the basis of similarity to a published ruling, and should base their judgment on the application of all pertinent provisions of the law and Treasury Decisions to all the facts in each case. These rulings should be used as aids in studying the law and its formal construction as made in the regulations and Treasury Decisions previously issued.

In view of the self evident fact that handling thru the grain elevator is essential to the processing of grain it is hoped that the treasury will not promulgate this as a decision and thereby penalize the food industry to collect a small amount of back taxes.

CULTIVATING friendly relations with competitors makes it difficult to believe the wild stories about their overbidding the market. When you know your competitor needs to do business at a profit, you will credit him with trying to protect his narrow margin.

Corn Loans Extended

The federal government has just announced that farmers will be given the privilege of renewing loans on corn with expiration date of July 1, 1935, the corn at present cribbed to be reinspected.

The renewals as well as loans on the new crop will be made on the basis of 55 cents for No. 4 corn. The present corn loan extension is to be canceled as of Oct. 15.

Bonding Company Bears Fire Risk

J. G. Doerr did business as the Doerr Grain Co., operating an elevator at Venturia, N. D. The house burned Nov. 19, 1930, when he had \$30,000 insurance on building and contents and a warehouseman's bond for \$5,000, there being \$4,000 or \$5,000 of scale tickets and storage receipts outstanding.

After the fire the ticket-holders demanded their grain, and not being able to settle Doerr was declared insolvent. As required by law the North Dakota State Board of Railroad Commissioners brought action against the insurance company and the bonding company, the Western Surety Co.

The fire insurance company's defense was that the policy was void for the reason that the grain was mortgaged in violation of the policy. A settlement was made for less than the face value of the policy or the value of the grain burned. It was agreed that the fire was not caused by any negligence of Doerr.

The surety company's defense was that at the time of the fire there was sufficient grain in the warehouse to redeem the tickets, that the warehouseman had exercised reasonable care.

The Supreme Court of North Dakota in a decision rendered June 13, 1934, said:

There is no controversy as to the facts. It is conceded that under the terms of the bond in the instant case the liability of the surety is limited by the liability of the warehouseman to the ticket holders. So, if the warehouseman Doerr was liable on account of outstanding storage tickets when the grain represented by these storage tickets was destroyed by fire, then the defendant surety company also is liable. It follows that the sole question on this appeal is as to whether or not the holders of storage tickets issued by a grain warehouseman can recover against him when the grain represented by such tickets is destroyed by fire without proving that the loss was due to his failure to exercise such care as a reasonably careful owner of such goods should and would have exercised.

The defendant's position in this case is grounded wholly on the proposition that under the Uniform Warehouse Receipts Act (article 73a of chapter 38 of the Political Code, sections 3125a1-3125a62, both inclusive, 1925 Supplement to the 1913 Compiled Laws), a warehouseman is required only to exercise reasonable care and diligence with respect to goods deposited with him, and that if such goods be destroyed without fault or negligence on his part, he is not liable in the absence of a special agreement.

The plaintiff concedes this proposition, but insists that a grain warehouseman is not in the position of an ordinary warehouseman as defined by the Uniform Warehouse Receipts Act, but that under the provisions of chapter 155, S. L. 1927, he is an absolute insurer as against damage by fire to grain on deposit or storage in his warehouse.

Under the provisions of the Uniform Warehouse Receipts Act (section 3125a21, 1925 Supplement), "A warehouseman shall be liable for any loss or injury to the goods caused by his failure to exercise such care in regard to them as a reasonably careful owner of similar goods would exercise, but he shall not be liable in the absence of an agreement to the contrary, for any loss or injury to the goods which could not have been avoided by the exercise of such care." But the act imposes no duty upon the warehouseman to insure property left in storage in the absence of a special agreement or custom to that effect. See *Farmers' Union Warehouse Company v. Sturdivant*, 127 Ark. 453, 192 S. W. 377. However, the Uniform Warehouse Receipts Act does not control in the case of grain warehousemen.

The Legislature has seen fit to enact legislation particularly directed to warehousemen of this character, and chapter 155, S. L. 1927, was enacted in that behalf.

State Law.—Under the provisions of this chapter (section 29), all grain, whether on storage or deposit, must be kept insured at the expense of such warehouseman for the benefit of the owner. Section 18 thereof requires that all storage contracts contain the following: "This grain is received, insured and stored subject to the following charges: one thirtieth of one cent per net bushel per day from date of delivery, but not to exceed ten cents per

net bushel for one year; provided, however, that if such grain be sold within twenty days no storage shall be charged."

Thus the Legislature has seen fit to specifically provide that all grain on deposit or storage must be insured for the benefit of the owner, and has further prescribed that the storage contract must contain the provision that the grain is received, insured, and stored. Thus the obligation is imposed upon the warehouseman to insure. Such policies as may be procured run to him. He must bear the cost thereof. They are his contracts, not those of the depositors of grain with him. He has no option in the matter. Likewise, the depositor who stores grain has no option in the matter. The storage charges are fixed by the law. Those charges pay for storage and insurance.

The farmer who deposits or stores grain is not required to specially bargain that his grain shall be insured. The law does that for him, and he cannot escape the charge which the law imposes for such insurance. It seems clear to us that under this statute the warehouseman's liability is not determined by the degree of care that he exercises as it is in the case of a general warehouseman under the Uniform Warehouse Receipts Act, but that as against loss by fire he becomes an absolute insurer of grain which is deposited or stored with him.

In this case it appears that some of the grain, on account of the loss of which a recovery is sought, was not represented by storage tickets or receipts but that scale tickets only had been issued for it. Under the statute, however, the warehouseman is bound to issue storage tickets for such scale tickets at the close of each day's business, and though he fails or refuses to do this, nevertheless such scale tickets will be regarded as storage tickets in measuring his liability. See *State ex rel. Harding v. Hoover Grain Company*, 63 N. D. 344, 248 N. W. 275.

The judgment is affirmed.—255 N. W. Rep. 567.

Wheat processing taxes collected by the government on a monthly flour output of about 8,500,000 bbls. at \$1.25 per barrel should be in excess of \$10,000,000 per month since July 9, 1933. Of the \$130,000,000 or more collected only \$67,781,951 had been paid out to farmers in adjustment payments on wheat to Aug. 25.

Golfers for Memphis Convention Signing Up

A request for co-operation of all prospective golfers during the coming Memphis convention comes from President Geo. E. Booth, Chicago, to please register their intentions of playing this year, even though individual plans are only tentative.

This will enable those in charge to prepare for all players and adjust other plans. It is embarrassing to have prepared for too few, Mr. Booth points out, and discouraging to work in the dark, "so please write me now to say you'll bring your clubs. Thank you."

Holiday Will Attract Increased Numbers to Memphis

As Friday preceding the annual convention of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n is a holiday with all grain exchanges, and Saturday a half-day, President Geo. E. Booth, Chicago, anticipates many early arrivals for the Memphis convention on Oct. 15-17. A hasty canvass indicates many are planning to drive leisurely via the Ozarks, Hot Springs, and other scenic routes.

Some of the Kansas City boys will take a month's post convention cruise on the Caribbean, and restful pleasure properly mixed with prolonged thinking seems to be the order of the day for this gathering.

"Many are taking this opportunity to combine rest, business, and pleasure, which will swell the attendance," Mr. Booth asserts.

Great minds have purposes, others have wishes. Little minds are tamed and subdued by misfortune; but great minds rise above them.—Washington Irving

Asked—Answered

[Readers who fail to find trade information desired should send query for free publication here. The experience of your brother dealers is worth consulting. Replies to queries are solicited.]

Elevators Under Illinois Workmen's Compensation Act?

Grain & Feed Journals: Does the country grain elevator operator come under the workmen's compensation act for the state of Illinois?—R. E. Bowers, Maroa, Ill.

Ans.: Under section 3 of the law, paragraph (4) elevators are included in the classification: "The operation of any warehouse or general or terminal store houses."

Liability for Injury in Elevator?

Grain & Feed Journals: Three years ago an employe got his foot accidentally in the dump, breaking his leg 8 ins. above the ankle. He was in the hospital for nearly a month and laid up in bed at home for several weeks.

I have made weekly payments to him, and paid his hospital and doctor bills. Now I am threatened with a suit because he claims inability to use his hand from a light paralytic stroke.

He walks about without a crutch, and the doctor informs me the stroke was not caused by the injury to his leg. He is 63 years old.

According to the Illinois Workmen's Compensation Act he would be entitled \$7.50 per week for 135 weeks for the complete loss of a foot; but since he has not permanently lost his foot how much less should be his compensation? I have already paid him several hundred dollars, but do not think I am liable for the full \$1,012.50 for the complete loss of a foot.—J. E. Hippen, Bloomington, Ill.

Ans.: More definite facts are needed to give a positive opinion, but the following points may be of help: One maintaining a grain elevator, with lifts, motors, machinery, etc., automatically comes under the Workmen's Compensation Act regardless of whether or not the owner insures this liability. This means that the injured employe's exclusive remedy is under the Workmen's Compensation Act.

The Workmen's Compensation Act provides benefits of one-half the weekly salary, in no event less than \$7.50 or more than \$15.00 per week. For those injured having children under 16 years of age, the weekly minimum and maximum is increased. The act further provides the employer is to provide all necessary medicine. The weekly compensation payments are made for the period of temporary total disability—the healing period, or until the injured employe returns to work—in no event for a period longer than 64 weeks.

The Act further provides that in addition to the temporary total disability, the employer is liable for specific loss of the leg. For one hundred per cent loss of function of the leg the Act provides for 190 weeks' compensation. This is reduced, of course, to the degree of actual functional limitation or loss. By this is meant that if the employee has a resulting loss of 10 per cent of the leg he would be entitled to 19 weeks' compensation at his established compensation rate.

The Act provides compensation for 135 weeks for the complete loss of use of a foot, but if the injury was 6 to 8 inches above the ankle, it would probably be a leg case instead of a foot case.

The Act further provides that claim must be filed with the Industrial Commission within one year after the date of accident or last payment of compensation.

To give an opinion of existing liability it will be necessary to furnish the date of the accident, the date injured returned to work, his earnings before the accident, his earnings after returning, the date of last payment of compensation, not salary, and a medical report from a good industrial surgeon, or a hospital surgeon who attended the patient. The doctor should state in his report the actual amount of limitation of motion together with his opinion of the percentage of loss of use of limb, as the doctor's report controls the percentage of the weekly compensation to be paid.

By the provisions of the Compensation Act employer is entitled to any and all reasonable medical examinations he may demand.

The fact that the injured is 63 years of age does not enter into the matter.

Trucker's Margin Under Code?

Grain & Feed Journals: Is a trucker or scooper required to pay the same price as the elevator in that area, or is he allowed to pay more?—A. D. McIntyre.

Ans.: The code does not affect price competition until it can be shown that the price represents an intentional merchandising loss for the purpose of injuring a competitor. The trucker can pay a higher price if it is shown that the truckers' code is complied with and that a merchandising loss is not being suffered.

Coal Authority Assessing Grain Dealers?

Grain & Feed Journals: We are confronted with the statement that, on July 7th, in Administrative Order No. 280-36, the coal industry has been granted the right to assess all handlers of coal, for administrative expenses.

We have been more or less criticized, it appears to us, because we have protested to the divisional coal code authority, that we should not be obliged to try to work under a coal code, as coal is a small part of our business. We declined to sign the certificate of compliance, on these grounds, also to pay the assessment, until they confronted us with a copy of the above mentioned Administrative order. In their letter accompanying this copy of order, they again insisted that we should comply with all the provisions of the fuel code, as well as paying the assessment. To this we did not reply. We did pay the assessment, but we had already protested the payment of the fee, to the divisional code authority, and are now going to protest it to the N.R.A. headquarters.—Valley Products Co., Las Cruces, N. M.

Ans.: As reported in the Journals for Aug. 22, page 137, assessment of elevators for the coal code authority has been protested by the code authority of the country grain elevator industry, which has asked for a rehearing. It is advisable to await the outcome of this protest before paying assessments into other industries or agreeing in writing by signature to abide by codes of other than the country grain elevator industry, when handling grain is the principal business of the dealer.

Mortgagee's Claim on Corn Delivered to Elevator?

Grain & Feed Journals: Grain dealer "A" buys corn from farmer "B" at going market price and "B" delivers the corn to "A" a couple of weeks later. "A" issues check for the purchase price, made payable jointly to "B" and to bank "C" which holds duly recorded chattel mortgage on the corn.

The proceeds of the corn do not entirely satisfy C's mortgage and C refuses to accept and endorse the check. C claims that had he been consulted he would have blocked the sale of the corn to A; that he would have asked farmer "B" to delay sale because of prospects for an advancing corn market (which advance actually did take place, to a substantial extent); and that in any event he, C, could have effected sale of the corn to a feeder at several cents per bushel over the regular market price paid by A.

In short, C claims that his security was impaired by the trade made between A and B without C's knowledge or consent. Tho C makes no claim of fraud or collusion between A and B, C asserts that he is not bound in a matter affecting his security by B's bad judgment in selling the corn on a comparatively low market and without trying to find a higher-priced outlet (such as a feeder) for it.

What remedy, if any, has C against A: (1) if A still has the corn on hand, binned sepa-

ately, and unsold; (2) if A has sold and shipped the corn?—H. C.

Ans.: Under the recorded mortgage the corn belongs to the mortgagee, who can recover the grain or its value by suit, from grain buyer, if in default. The buyer's liability to mortgagee is not altered by binning separately or shipping.

Buyer, if mortgagor and mortgagee fail to come to a mutual understanding, should stop payment on the check and cancel the sale as void because sold without consent of mortgagee, thus forcing all parties to start anew, the buyer holding the corn subject to their agreement. On the new sale, if corn is worth enough to pay mortgagee's claim for principal and interest, the mortgagor is entitled to the balance, and the consent of both to this disposition will be assured by making check payable to both jointly.

Coming Conventions

Trade conventions are always worth while, as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other fellows from the field of daily strife and to be convinced that the much maligned horns are truly mythical. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities.

Sept. 19, 20, 21. Pennsylvania Millers & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Penn Harris Hotel, Harrisburg, Pa.

Oct. 1 to 5. National Safety Council, the Cleveland, Carter and Statler hotels, Cleveland, O.

Oct. 15, 16, 17. Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, Hotel Peabody, Memphis, Tenn.

Oct. 15, 16, 17. Chief Grain Inspectors National Ass'n, Hotel Peabody, Memphis, Tenn.

Oct. 15, 16, 17. Southern Mixed Feed Manufacturers Ass'n, Hotel Peabody, Memphis, Tenn.

Your Capital Stock Tax

BY SWINDELL SNOW & CO.

Altho the time for filing the Federal Capital Stock Tax Returns covering the period ended June 30, 1934, was extended to Aug. 31, 1934, many failed to file and it is evident from inquiries that many corporations were not aware of the extension. For those who have not already filed, the following points should be borne in mind:

The new Capital Stock Tax does not have a definitely limited life; it applies for the future until repealed.

You are not required to use the adjusted declared value, set up on your capital Stock Tax Return for 1933, for your 1934 return. You may declare whatever value you think is correct.

The value used on your current Capital Stock Tax Return must be your basis for the future.

It is not wise to set up a ridiculously low value in order to escape the Capital Stock Tax. The lower the stock value shown on the Capital Stock Tax Return the greater the chance for becoming subject to an Excess Profits Tax. The Capital Stock Tax is one dollar per thousand of declared stock value. The Excess Profits Tax is 5 per cent of the income in excess of 12½ per cent of the declared stock value. Thus, to reduce stock value by one thousand dollars, is to save one dollar Capital Stock Tax. When you reduce the capital stock value by one thousand dollars and save a dollar you lose the benefit of a 12½ per cent Excess Profits Tax exemption on one thousand dollars, or \$125.00. The Excess Profits Tax is 5 per cent, and 5 per cent of \$125.00 is \$6.25. So, although you will have saved one dollar in Capital Stock Tax, it will cost you \$6.25 in Excess Profits Tax if your income is high enough to need this exemption.

The Capital Stock Tax forms must be filed in duplicate, and therefore should be made out in triplicate so that you may keep one copy for your file.

The returns must be signed and sworn to by the president, vice-president or other principal officer, and by the treasurer, assistant treasurer, or chief accounting officer.

Letters from the Trade

[The grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reforms or improvements. When you have anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade, send it to the Journals for publication.]

Unfair Competition by Millers

Grain & Feed Journals: How can we work on a living margin when mills do not come under our country grain elevator code in buying wheat. Mills pay track prices and there is nothing in the code to stop them.

We are buying wheat at 2 cents margin when we should have at least 5 cents margin. The code will never work until it makes all buyers of wheat buy on a certain margin. The codes have been a money loser for me in my three elevators.—H. W. Updike, Fredericktown, O.

New Federal Grades More Severe

Grain & Feed Journals: My position is that the new federal grades are more severe than the old grades, which does not agree with the claim that the new grades favored the producer as asserted by Mr. Wallace.

Last year hard and mixed wheat was deliverable on contract the same, but under the new grades mixed wheat, according to cash sales, is being discounted from one to three cents, altho the mixed wheat carries protein equal to hard.

The question arises: are we buying in the country on a hard wheat basis or a mixed wheat basis; and if buying on a hard wheat basis and it grades mixed what does it do to our profit?—A. R. Dean, Blue Rapids, Kan.

NRA Has Not Helped Grain Trade

Grain & Feed Journals: NRA has not helped the grain trade. Grain dealers are buying on margins that are closer than ever. The overbidders who have jumped the market in years past are doing it now just as they have in the past. And we hear plenty of rumors of farmers grain being stored by elevators.

The same thing applies on coal. Coal retailers stay in line on prices no better than do the grain dealers.

We might just as well not have this NRA, and the many business codes that have only burdened the trade with code authority assessments.—E. T. Johnson, Sibley Grain Co., Sibley, Ill.

The End of the Drought

Editor Grain and Feed Journals: The article appearing in your issue of Aug. 22, page 141, is inaccurate in attributing to me a forecast that "the drouth will continue three years longer." The original interview appeared in the Washington Post. I quote you the essential paragraph as it appeared:

"Although now Mr. Browne believes the back of the drouth is broken and next year will see more abundant rainfall in the (drought) section, it will be three or four years before its bad effect is gone. One reason for this, he says, is that the ground water table is lower than ever before."

In a bulletin issued to my subscribers July 31 I stated, "The definite end of the Great Drouth of 1934 is set for the last decade of August. From then on the rainfall will be irregular in the sense that, apart from a generally favorable return to normal, there will be cloudburst effects, disturbing to harvesting operations and finding their principal benefit in the partial restoration of stream flow and to some extent in the raising of the depleted water tables."

With the extension of the rain belt into the extreme Southwest this week, I think it will be generally admitted that my forecast has been fulfilled as to the end of the drouth. The benefit derived from the rains of August will amount to \$100,000,000 at a low estimate.—Herbert Janvrin Browne, Washington, D. C.

Surplus Grain Disappearing

Grain & Feed Journals: I do not know what we are going to do another year for a crop. All of the surplus grain in this territory is moving out. By the time another crop is raised all available corn and oats for shipping will have moved into consumption.

Right now we are taking in corn that has been held on the farms in some cases as long as four years. Even with the best conditions it will take three or four years to produce the surplus that this territory has enjoyed. If another year brings chinch bugs and hot weather to work on the crops the way they did this year we will be sadly short of grain.—F. W. Anderson, Donovan Farmers Co-operative Elevator Co., Inc., Donovan, Ill.

Wheat to Be Used for Feed

Grain & Feed Journals: Supporting our previous contention that there would be an abnormally large amount of wheat used for feed this winter, we want to call attention to the following facts:

Based on Aug. 24 market, No. 2 yellow corn delivered to Plainview, Tex., was worth \$1.75 cwt., to which add 5c for merchandising profit, would cost the farmer buying corn, \$1.80 cwt. Based on same market, No. 2 red oats cost this same farmer \$2.00 cwt. bulk or \$2.10 sacked.

If this farmer had wheat to sell Aug. 24 he would have received about 89c bu. or \$1.48 cwt. It is, therefore, very obvious that any farmer having wheat cannot afford to sell it and buy other feed grains at these prices. And while it is true the freight reductions to the drought areas would reduce this spread, it would in no way equalize the difference.

It is also a well-known fact that grain sorghums, which is the main feed crop of the Panhandle, are a total failure this year; hence, the farmers will have to feed what they have in the way of wheat, or buy other feed grain. For this reason, we feel quite sure that the farmers in Texas Panhandle, as well as western Oklahoma will feed 100% to 200% more wheat than they ever have before.

Rains received Aug. 24 and the day before, will make the grain sorghums produce a forage crop, but will not, with the exception of a few cases, produce any grain.—Blewett-Stinnett Grain Co. Fort Worth, Tex.

Protest Coal Code Assessment

Grain & Feed Journals: The Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n has protested to N.R.A. on the exemption for the Retail Solid Fuel Industry under which the Coal Code Authority is assessing grain elevators handling coal. Most state grain ass'ns, and our National Code Authority have wired or written General Johnson, the Administrator of the N.R.A. protesting vigorously the collection of this assessment from members of the country grain elevator industry and demanding a re-hearing, as we were not notified of the hearing given the Retail Solid Fuel Industry July 9, and so could not enter our protests then.

It appears to this Ass'n that where the elevator's principal business is the purchasing and handling of grain that it is unfair and unreasonable to assess our members for the support of Codes covering commodities as side-lines for the convenience of the farmers, such as coal, feeds, seeds, salt, twine, etc. We feel that if our members are to be assessed by the Retail

Solid Fuel Industry Code Authority that we should have the opportunity to see that the budget set up for the enforcement of the Code and which we are being asked to contribute to is not excessive. This Ass'n will leave no stone unturned to secure a re-hearing upon this exemption and we suggest that those making payment of the Coal Code assessment write on check "PAID UNDER PROTEST." Also put the same notation on remittance blanks.—W. E. Culbertson, sec'y Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n, Delavan, Ill.

Code Authorities are without power to regulate commerce within states was the ruling July 31 by Judge Barnes of the federal court at Chicago in granting an injunction restraining the local and national code authorities from enforcing the code against the Irma Hat Co. The court held the N.I.R.A. to be an invalid delegation of power to the President.

Grading Factors on Certificates

As to whether every grading factor must be shown on certificates, it is stated that the Division contemplated by this amendment to Sec. 23 no change in this feature from the previous practice and that the provision for "A statement of the factor or factors which determine the grade" means that a statement of only one grade factor on certificates is required on occasions when application of tests might show a possibility of other grading factors. The showing of any further factors than the single one selected as predominant and controlling is optional with the inspector, subject, of course, to the provisions of paragraphs N and O of the amended Section 23.

Swindler Using James E. Bennett & Co.'s Name

Warning is issued that some unauthorized person or persons are using the name of James E. Bennett & Co. to obtain funds in various parts of the country, according to reports received at the company's Chicago headquarters.

As yet the person passing these checks has not been apprehended, and his wandering apparently extend from Ohio to Kansas. On some occasions he represents himself as being in the employ of this extensive Chicago wire house.

The firm urges that every one be cautious in doing business with unknown individuals using this name.

Corn Loans Extended Again

A further extension of the Government corn loan functioned by Commodity Credit Corporation, from Sept. 1st to Jan. 1st, 1935, provided borrowers execute and return to the Commodity Credit Corporation a prescribed form of extension agreement by not later than Oct. 1st, was announced today by officials of the AAA and CCC.

To obtain this extension borrowers will be required to provide satisfactory storage for the corn until March 1st, 1935, free of cost to the Government, and in the event they desire to sell their corn subsequent to Sept. 15th to first offer it for sale at the local elevator market price to such agency of the United States Government as Commodity Credit Corporation may designate by public announcement.

If Commodity Credit Corporation designates no agency of the Federal Government to which the corn is to be offered, or if the agency designated does not accept the borrower's offer immediately, the borrower will be free to dispose of the corn in commercial channels, except that all sales of pledged corn other than to a Government agency require the consent of Commodity Credit Corporation and must be made in accordance with the procedure heretofore approved.

Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds.

Forrest, Ill., Aug. 28.—Corn is 30% of a crop and will probably average about 20 bus. to the acre.—R. Hippen.

Piper City, Ill., Aug. 27.—Corn condition is about 40% of normal.—B. W. Cunningham, B. W. Cunningham Grain Co.

Gifford, Ill., Sept. 8.—Corn will make a little less than half a crop, about 20 bus. per acre.—L. Truman, Gifford Elevator Co.

Royal, Ill., Sept. 7.—New corn will produce about 75 per cent of normal, or 30 bus. to the acre.—G. V. Scott, The Farmers Elevator Co.

Crescent City, Ill., Aug. 25.—Corn has gone backward thru chinch bugs and drouth 60%, leaving 40% of a crop.—H. Irle, Crescent City Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Cropsey, Ill., Aug. 28.—We have less than half a crop of corn. It will average about 20 bus. to the acre.—Meddie Buck, Cropsey Co-operative Grain Co.

Petersburg, Ind., Sept. 7.—The corn crop thruout Pike County is the best in the past decade, many fields will make from 50 to 75 bus. per acre.—W. B. C.

Chatsworth, Ill., Aug. 28.—Corn will make about 40% of a crop in this territory, and will yield from 15 to 20 bus. to the acre.—F. L. Livingston, R. B. Stoddard Elevator.

Fletchers (Cooksville p. o.), Ill., Aug. 30.—We will harvest about half a crop of corn. Chinch bugs have damaged it in the last two weeks.—W. C. Beier, Fletchers Co-operative Grain Co.

Padua, Ill., Aug. 30.—Corn has been slipping backward until now it will average not more than 30 bus. per acre. Corn ear worms have attacked most of the late plantings.—Harold Blair, Padua Grain Co.

Cissna Park, Ill., Aug. 25.—Corn will produce from 10 to 20 bus. per acre, according to farmers' estimates. Some think the average will be about 25 bus.—Wm. Weidner, Cissna Park Co-operative Grain & Coal Co.

Sibley, Ill., Aug. 28.—Some farmers tell us the bugs are eating up the corn; others say they will get as much as 50 bus. to the acre. We think the crop may make an average of 30 bus.—E. T. Johnson, Sibley Grain Co.

Beaverville, Ill., Aug. 23.—Our corn is fairly good, comparable with most of the corn which will be found in the state, tho it will not produce a bumper crop as it has in other years.—Z. T. Lambert, the H. Lambert Co.

LaSalle, Ill., Aug. 27.—A wire received by the Bartlett-Frazier Co. stated that oats that failed to come up last spring because of drouth is now appearing above ground and that with a month of favorable weather farmers will be able to cut the crop for hay.

Newell, Ia., Aug. 23.—We have a fine stand of corn but lots of worms are damaging it from 15 to 25%. Corn is mature and well eared. Our oats crop went from 10 to 40 bus. per acre; fair quality, with some weed seed present.—Galbraith Elvtr. Co., Frank A. Pearce, Mgr.

Ellsworth, Ill., Aug. 30.—Most of the sealed corn has been sold in this territory. We know of only two jobs in our own territory remaining unsold. But the new crop looks like an average of 40 bus. Some farmers claim they will have 60.—W. Van Gundy, Dennis & Van Gundy.

Minneapolis, Minn., Aug. 28.—In the spring wheat territory yields of wheat and durum in the Red River Valley have been very satisfactory both in yields and quality. Outside of this small strip, however, very little wheat has been harvested, and reports from the Dakotas and eastern Montana, western and central Minnesota, have been very disappointing, and many sections will not have enough for seed next year. Flax has shown slight improvement in a few sections from the recent favorable weather, but certain sections were hurt by the unusually cold and frosty weather during the past week. One of the smallest crops on record will be harvested.—T. R. Shaw, Editor Cargill Crop Bulletin.

Dailey (Panfield p. o.), Ill., Sept. 7.—New corn is expected to yield about 20 bus. per acre.—Albert Olson, The Farmer Elevator Co. of Dailey.

Kansas City, Mo.—Another new high average protein mark for the Kansas City market was established during August, with 2,043 cars of wheat tested by the Kansas and Missouri grain inspection departments showing an average of 14.03 per cent. In August, 1933, the average was 13.61 per cent on 1,853 cars.

Bryce (Milford p. o.), Ill., Aug. 25.—Right thru here the last hot spell, with temperatures as high as 110° F. at the elevator office, about finished our early corn. Most of our corn is early, so it doesn't leave much for the elevator. This is our third year of chinch bugs. The ground is "lousy" with them and they reduced our oats crop to 5 bus. per acre for two years straight.—Arthur J. Walters, Bryce Farmers Grain Co.

Decatur, Ill., Sept. 8.—Considerable corn is now safe from frost. While there is still some damage by chinch bugs, same has been reduced by recent rains. Reports also indicate the ear worm has been doing much damage. The size of ears, filling and quantity, show quite a variation in different localities. More favorable weather came too late to help earing materially with the exception of the late plantings. Country offerings are comparatively small, shipping demand very light. Considering the production of the five major grain crops as 2,300,000,000 bushels under the five year average, a loss of almost 50 per cent, one can easily understand why fundamental conditions are strong. While rains have greatly improved meadows and pastures, it has been very unfavorable for putting up soybean hay and as many beans are now too far advanced to be cut for hay, the acreage harvested in this manner will not be nearly as large as planned earlier.—Baldwin Elevator Co.

Recent Rains Beneficial to Late Corn

Chicago, Ill., Sept. 1.—Our reports now indicate a corn crop of 1,394,945,000 bus., compared with our estimate of 1,616,098,000 and the government 1,607,000,000 bus. last month. Deterioration was considerable in practically all of the principal producing states, with the heaviest loss being shown in Iowa. Recent rains were beneficial to late corn but there has been serious damage from ear worms and chinch bugs.

Spring Wheat.—We now place the spring wheat crop at 78 million bushels compared with our estimate of 72 and the government estimate of 90 million bushels last month. This makes our estimate of all wheat 481 million compared with the government 491 million bushels last month.

Barley.—A crop of 117,100,000 bushels is indicated at this date, or practically the same as our estimate of 117,212,000 last month.

Oats.—We now estimate the oat crop at 554,619,000 bus., compared with our estimate of 574,539,000 and the government 545,000,000 bus. last month.—E. H. Miller, statistician James E. Bennett & Co.

Spring Wheat Promise 90,000,000 Bus.

Chicago, Ill., Aug. 31.—Condition of spring wheat is estimated at 34.0% of normal and indicated production at 90,000,000 bus. By leading states in million bushels North Dakota has 24, Minnesota 12, South Dakota 2, Montana 16, 3 Pacific Northwest States 29.

Corn Production indicated is 1,440,000,000 bus. (15.6 bus. per acre) compared with last year's final crop of 2,344,000,000 and 2,516,000,000 the 1927-31 average.

Oats reports suggest a crop promise as of Sept. 1 of 523,000,000 bus. The reduction of 18,000,000 bushels from Aug. 1 is due to the fact that yields per acre harvested in several central states cannot be applied, in our opinion, to the official acreage being used for them.

Barley has maintained its prospects of last month. Parts of California, Minnesota and more especially Wisconsin have come through with fair to good yields.

Western Canadian Wheat.—Our estimate of wheat production in the prairie provinces of Canada is 265,000,000 compared with 265,000,000 last month and 271,000,000 last year. At present we do not find it necessary to change the figures from those of August first when Manitoba was given 35 million bushels, Saskatchewan 110 million and Alberta 120 million.—R. O. Cromwell, statistician Lamson Bros. & Co.

Nashville, Tenn.—The average test weight per bushel of the July receipts of soft red winter wheat is 58.4 pounds, which is approximately one pound less than the average for the same period last year. The moisture content averaged 12.0%, exactly 1.0% higher than last year, and late arrivals have shown an average increase in moisture of slightly more than 1.0% over the early receipts. Some sprout damage has also appeared in the late receipts, and several cars have been degraded on that account. Carlots of smutty wheat have amounted to 4.2% of the total receipts of soft red winter wheat, compared with 1.6% last year, and garlicky wheat receipts have amounted to 24.5%, compared with 32.2% for the same period last year.—H. A. Harlow.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—Our wheat crop, which was materially reduced on account of the severe drought, is much better than was expected. The test weight will average around 59.5 pounds, which is one pound lower than a year ago, and moisture has been practically no factor to be considered this year, up to the present time. Smut infestation has declined below that of the crop a year ago, as well as foreign material and total damaged, both of the latter being reduced to a very low percentage. We do not expect to have any wheat storage problems insofar as grading factors are concerned, as the crop was binned dry this season. The mixed wheat section in north central Oklahoma shows no smut and very little rye, the smut sector being, as heretofore, in the southwestern section with a tendency to work northward.—H. I. Binkley.

The code budget of the lumber industry calls for \$4,905,904 from Aug. 19, 1933, to Dec. 31, 1934.

Government Crop Report

Washington, D. C., Sept. 10.—The U. S. Dept. of Agriculture makes the following forecasts and estimates:

	Condition		Total production in millions	
	1933	1934	Indicated Aug. Sept. 1, 1934	1, 1934
Crop—	Pct.	Pct.	1933	1934
Corn, bu.	61.9	43.5	2,344	1,607
Wheat, all .....	.....	.....	528	491
Winter .....	.....	.....	352	401
All spring	50.2	32.1	176	90.4
Durum	46.2	24.5	16	6.6
Other spring..	50.7	32.8	160	83.9
Oats	48.3	39.2	732	545
Barley	47.6	40.2	157	119
Rye .....	.....	.....	21.2	17.3
Buckwheat	72.8	73.1	7.8	6.1
Flaxseed	41.6	55.1	6.8	5.3
Rice	82.3	83.9	35.6	35.0
Grain sorghums..	57.4	23.8	87.9	54.3
Hay	67.3	45.1	66.0	49.0
Hay, wild, ton..	.....	.....	8.6	4.7
Hay, all clo., tim.	.....	.....	25.1	17.6
Hay, alfalfa	69.2	48.5	24.9	19.0
Pasture	59.5	43.1	.....	.....
Potatoes, bus. .	59.1	61.9	320	327
Broomcorn, ton .	45.8	35.6	31.8	26.2

Corn by States

[Last three ciphers omitted.]

	Cond. Pct.	Sept., 1934	August, 1934	Final, 1933
Ohio	68	91,488	90,058	112,694
Indiana	61	107,590	111,300	125,906
Illinois	48	178,296	209,760	224,748
Minnesota	46	94,860	105,400	142,957
Iowa	46	216,000	261,000	439,951
Missouri	9	24,375	34,125	141,446
South Dakota ..	15	13,209	18,870	40,440
Nebraska	10	29,936	51,318	234,698
Kansas	6	10,492	15,738	80,431
Texas	32	54,004	56,930	74,824
Oklahoma	10	8,728	10,910	19,435
Total .....	.....	828,978	965,409	1,637,580

Total U. S. 43.9 1,484,000 1,607,000 2,330,237

Durum Wheat

	Cond. Pct.	Sept., 1934	August, 1934	Final, 1933
Minnesota	60	954	913	880
North Dakota ..	23	4,604	5,022	14,651
South Dakota ..	13	318	441	326
Montana	30	175	175	252

Total

Other Spring Wheat

	Cond. Pct.	Sept., 1934	August, 1934	Final, 1933
Minnesota	50	10,458	10,458	14,295
North Dakota ..	17	18,650	19,396	65,386
South Dakota ..	20	2,748	2,512	4,250
Montana	34	17,808	15,582	21,028
Total .....	.....	49,664	47,948	104,959

Total spring .. 92,763 84,000 160,261

Corn Attacked by Ear Worm

Chicago, Ill., Aug. 31.—The condition of corn is 44.3% with an indicated crop of only 1,473,000,000 bus. This is 247 million less than a month ago in spite of an increase in par value of 2 bushels per acre. The heavy additional losses are in the territory that was the most promising last month, especially Illinois and Iowa. In addition to heat and drought damage, the crop has been further and seriously injured by the most widespread and severe attack of ear worm experienced in many years. This pest, affecting both quality and quantity, is generally reported in central Illinois, northern Iowa and Minnesota where the crop prospect was best on Aug. 1.

Winter wheat threshing is generally completed with a reported yield this month of 11.9 bus. per acre and a crop of 386 million bus. Threshing returns for spring wheat fully confirm the low outturn suggested a month ago with probability that the crop will not exceed 77 million bushels, or perhaps less when the abandoned acreage is finally determined.

Preliminary threshing reports indicate an outturn of only 15.6 bus. per acre for oats, or a total crop on the basis of planted acreage of 521 million bushels.—B. W. Snow, statistician Bartlett Frazier Co.

Crop Corn 1,453,000,000 Bus.

Chicago, Ill., Sept. 1.—A corn crop of 1,453,000,000 bus. is indicated at the close of August, which compares with a crop of 2,344,000,000 last year, and 2,561,000,000 average for the preceding five years. No corn crop has been smaller than this since 1881. The condition is 43.7% of normal, which compares with a ten year average of 68.9. A month ago our forecast was 1,665,000,000 bus.

Oats prospects did not change materially in the past month, the indications at the close of August being 527 million bushels. A month ago our forecast was 520 million. Crop last year was 732 million and average for preceding five years 1,217 million bushels. The indicated yield is 15.8 bus. per acre, compared with a ten year average of 30.4 bus.

Spring wheat prospects did not change materially in the past month; our present forecast is 89,912,000 bus. Production last year was 176,370,000 and the average for the preceding five years 242,227,000 bus.

Permanent Damage to Pastures. There are about 400 million acres of permanent pastures, and the amount killed out was estimated slightly over 40 million acres. The importance of this loss may be realized when it is observed that the acreage in pasture lands exceeds the total acreage in all cultivated crops. The damage is confined mostly to the states of Wisconsin, Minnesota, Dakota, Montana, Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado, and parts of Texas. There is much uncertainty regarding the permanent damage to pastures but the 10 per cent represents the consensus of our correspondents. We have been told that a region in Montana had four inches of rain in June, notwithstanding which the pastures there have shown no signs of recovery.

Stocks of old corn on farms of the United States Sept. 1 are estimated to be 300 million bus., compared with 391 million a year ago and 338 million two years ago, on Sept. 1. Heavier stocks than a year ago are reported from Iowa (126 million against 97 million) and the South Atlantic States, but much less in most other states.—Nat C. Murray, statistician, Clement, Curtis & Co.

Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

Another cargo of Polish rye, amounting to 300,000 bushels, was reported on the way to this country.

Newell, Ia., Aug. 23.—Have bot 140,000 bus. of sealed corn up to now.—Galbraith Elvtr. Co., Frank A. Pearce, Mgr.

Bryce (Milford p. o.), Ill., Aug. 28.—The heavy carry-overs of old corn and oats are about cleaned up.—Arthur J. Walters, Bryce Farmers Grain Co.

Tracy, Cal., Aug. 28.—Expect to handle this season 50,000 sacks of grain and about 75,000 sacks of beans.—Tracy Warehouse, by F. E. Warner, Prop.

Ft. Worth, Tex., Sept. 4.—The Uhlmann Grain company received a message estimating that more than 250,000 bus. of Mexican corn have been purchased for shipment into Texas. A duty must be paid on all the corn imported.

Salem, Ore.—About 5,000 bus. of flaxseed have been sold by the State of Oregon to the Kerr-Gifford Co., of Portland, at \$1.92½ per bus. This is the highest price received by the state for flaxseed in many years.—F. K. H.

Petersburg, Ind., Sept. 7.—Farmers in Pike County and adjoining counties are beginning to gather early planted corn, the earliest corn to be harvested in this section in years. The corn being gathered is not being cribbed but is being fed direct to livestock, as farmers do not care to pay 75 cents per bu. for corn to feed.—W. B. C.

Barley Movement in August

Receipts and shipments of barley at the various markets during August, compared with August, 1933, in bushels were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1934	1933	1934	1933
Baltimore	1,538	2,831	.....	.....
Chicago	869,000	740,000	121,000	153,000
Cincinnati	1,600	1,600	.....	.....
Duluth	810,324	1,148,202	609,328	198,207
Ft. William	1,038,486	1,076,906	2,318,488	213,531
Ft. Worth	18,000	15,000	66,500	3,000
Hutchinson	1,600	.....	.....	.....
Kansas City	56,000	49,600	62,400	38,400
Los Angeles	379,500	133,500	.....	.....
Milwaukee	2,404,364	1,169,640	482,400	281,400
Minneapolis	4,851,740	2,580,670	2,007,510	1,335,160
New Orleans	.....	1,500	.....	.....
Omaha	6,400	51,200	3,200	27,200
Peoria	271,600	363,400	137,200	81,200
Philadelphia	13,098	6,540	.....	.....
St. Joseph	1,750	1,750	5,250	1,750
Seattle	49,600	51,200	.....	.....
Superior	121,025	614,217	270,000	1,979
Toledo	6,000	10,800	2,515	.....
Vancouver	43,039	.....	35,670	.....
Wichita	.....	.....	1,300	.....

Wheat Movement in August

Receipts and shipments of wheat at the various markets during August, compared with August, 1933, in bushels were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1934	1933	1934	1933
Baltimore	980,462	347,581	143,897	.....
Chicago	3,148,000	2,217,000	3,038,000	1,383,000
Cincinnati	200,000	208,000	353,600	352,000
Duluth	3,891,209	9,365,409	2,192,234	4,758,175
Ft. W'm	11,197,766	15,500,726	15,320,785	13,607,326
Ft. Worth	869,400	765,800	361,209	267,400
Hutchinson	1,401,300	548,100	.....	.....
Indianapolis	410,000	249,000	269,000	190,000
Kansas City	3,507,200	3,094,400	2,896,815	2,134,660
Los Angeles	462,000	173,600	.....	.....
Milwaukee	526,616	586,743	611,629	492,477
Minneapolis	7,336,200	6,843,360	2,311,710	2,123,740
New Orleans	24,620	99,702	17,066	28,424
Omaha	1,232,000	1,900,800	690,200	1,036,000
Peoria	196,800	163,200	261,000	171,600
Philadelphia	576,494	156,836	19,326	.....
St. Joseph	716,800	593,600	329,600	316,800
Seattle	2,055,200	2,666,600	.....	.....
Superior	3,487,562	6,054,377	1,387,958	3,165,137
Toledo	1,864,630	998,200	442,365	461,465
Vancouver	3,935,526	2,344,240	.....	.....
Wichita	1,359,000	691,500	1,111,500	210,000

New Orleans, La., Aug. 31.—A cargo of oats from Argentina arrived here today, the Bartlett-Frazier Co. was advised. It was reported that the Federal Barge Line cut its bid for hauling the cargo from this city to Memphis, Tenn., from 20 cents, the normal tariff, to 12.4 cents.

Ft. William, Aug. 28.—Canadian wheat has begun to move to United States markets, last week two cargoes of amber durum wheat being loaded here, to be shipped to Duluth, Minn. After paying shipping charges and the 42c duty, this wheat was able to undersell corresponding grades of U. S. durum at Duluth and Minneapolis.

Booker, Tex., Aug. 28.—For the first time in the history of our country we have nothing to feed but wheat; complete failure of sorghums, corn, barley and oats; only about 20% of wheat crop. Very little roughage will be raised. Much hay will be shipped in. Our wheat is now being sold back to our customers to feed hogs, poultry, cows and in some cases horses. Ten months before any other kind of grain can be raised.—Booker Equity Exchange, Percy J. Gheen, Mgr.

Ottawa, Ont., Sept. 7.—Wheat marketings in the Prairie Provinces for the week ending August 24 amounted to 9,020,987 bus., three times the amount of the previous week, when 3,002,817 bus. were marketed. During the corresponding week a year ago the receipts were 11,032,622 bus. For the four weeks ending August 24, 1934, and August 25, 1933, 15,035,721 bus. and 17,898,415 bus., respectively, were received from the farms. Marketings of wheat in the three Prairie Provinces up to August 24, 1934, as compared with the same period in 1933-34 were as follows, figures within brackets being those for 1933-34: Manitoba, 3,587,867 (7,655,774) bus.; Saskatchewan, 5,567,877 (6,190,858) bus.; Alberta, 5,879,977 (4,051,783) bus.—R. H. Coats, Dominion Statistician.

T. Harada, a Japanese truck farmer, was prosecuted by the state for selling cantaloupes at 50 cents a crate, when the state code price was 53 cents, but a justice court jury at Yakima, Wash., freed him.

Rye Movement in August

Receipts and shipments of rye at the various markets during August, compared with August, 1933, in bushels were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1934	1933	1934	1933
Baltimore	53,602	28,509	.....	.....
Chicago	157,000	329,000	164,000	31,000
Cincinnati	36,400	4,200	.....	.....
Duluth	86,587	454,093	36,515	117,810
Ft. William	236,158	399,763	163,815	397,397
Ft. Worth	.....	.....	1,400	.....
Hutchinson	1,400	.....	.....	.....
Indianapolis	55,500	12,000	81,000	7,500
Kansas City	33,000	22,500	67,500	19,500
Los Angeles	4,500	1,500	.....	.....
Milwaukee	21,225	26,550	35,140	30,120
Minneapolis	628,090	450,990	261,180	310,130
New Orleans	27,785	5,005	.....	1,500
Omaha	35,000	71,400	40,600	51,800
Peoria	24,000	30,000	14,400	.....
Philadelphia	5,110	2,489	.....	.....
St. Joseph	25,500	.....	9,000	.....
Seattle	13,500	4,500	.....	.....
Superior	32,703	295,459	10,140	119,000
Toledo	27,600	6,000	10,700	15,435
Vancouver	1,716	.....	.....	.....
Wichita	2,600	.....	2,600	.....

Corn Movement in August

Receipts and shipments of corn at the various markets during August, compared with August, 1933, in bushels were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1934	1933	1934	1933
Baltimore	132,340	69,573	.....	.....
Chicago	13,234,000	4,481,000	8,212,000	4,355,000
Cincinnati	121,500	162,000	31,500	90,000
Duluth	639,501	351,127	361,300	1,098,713
Ft. William	.....	.....	22,562	1,118
Ft. Worth	73,500	103,500	13,500	7,500
Hutchinson	20,000	10,000	.....	.....
Indianapolis	2,689,500	1,120,000	1,525,500	1,195,000
Kansas City	6,219,000	853,500	2,538,000	1,240,500
Los Angeles	388,500	297,000	.....	.....
Milwaukee	1,279,050	585,310	118,300	1,542,200
Minneapolis	3,648,770	467,630	1,079,750	462,940
New Orleans	534,288	448,321	77,361	77,146
Omaha	5,762,400	707,000	1,395,800	950,600
Peoria	1,884,000	1,174,500	951,900	662,200
Philadelphia	163,429	142,930	.....	.....
St. Joseph	1,528,500	474,000	276,000	751,500
Seattle	90,000	52,500	.....	.....
Superior	540,463	1,334,063	255,000	759,283
Toledo	131,250	78,750	4,340	81,980
Wichita	114,400	52,000	76,700	16,900

Oats Movement in August

Receipts and shipments of oats at the various markets during August, compared with August, 1933, in bushels were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1934	1933	1934	1933
Baltimore	17,235	36,569	.....	.....
Chicago	1,750,000	4,238,000	1,061,000	2,052,000
Cincinnati	178,000	182,000	186,000	114,000
Duluth	32,325	4,395,985	336,000	203,000
Ft. William	491,103	903,789	1,535,506	1,579,850
Ft. Worth	178,000	134,000	16,000	42,000
Hutchinson	.....	3,000	.....	.....
Indianapolis	552,000	1,054,000	458,000	824,000
Kansas City	154,000	116,000	56,000	58,000
Los Angeles	90,000	6,000	.....	.....
Milwaukee	212,440	1,894,680	168,750	470,950
Minneapolis	2,975,670	4,442,190	780,780	2,981,030
New Orleans	16,000	49,437	37,677	28,495
Omaha	578,000	222,000	262,000	42,000
Peoria	88,000	655,000	98,000	361,000
Philadelphia	101,183	64,571	.....	.....
St. Joseph	362,000	142,000	48,000	46,000
Seattle	546,000	64,000	.....	.....
Superior	21,522	1,514,805	252,757	205,656
Toledo	545,300	358,750	241,470	154,200
Vancouver	337,332	.....	65,882	.....
Wichita	9,000	45,000	3,000	10,500

A Convenient Rapid Handling Elevator

The modern elevator of the Pekin Farmers Grain Co., built on the site of one destroyed by fire, at Pekin, Ill., is remarkably well equipped to handle grain expeditiously.

Substantially constructed of reinforced concrete the building is 37½ ft. wide by 45 ft. long and 60 ft. high from driveway floor to top of bins. The cleaner floor is 24 ft. high, and the distributing floor 14 ft., making a total height of 98 ft. The basement is the full size of the elevator with a depth of 21 ft., 4 ins. below the driveway floor. The 13 bins have a storage capacity of 60,000 bus. Six grain receiving sinks are provided, four for small grain of 500 to 600 bus. capacity, and two for ear corn holding 600 bus. of ear corn or 1200 bus. of small grain. All bins are hoppers at an angle of 45 degrees.

The equipment includes three stands of elevators, two truck lifts, two shellers, two cleaners, two automatic scales, two car loading spouts, two manlifts, and 14 electric motors. No new truck scale was installed, as the old truck scale and the office were not burned.

The Western Overhead Truck Lift has a 2-h.p. motor, the Kewanee Truck lift a compressor with a 2-h.p. electric motor to drive air pump. The two Western Shellers in the basement, one No. 11 and one No. 22, are driven by two 25-h.p. motors. Each of these shellers is fed by a shake feeder with 3-h.p. motor. Each of the two No. 30 Western Gyrating Cleaners on the cleaner floor is driven by a 10-h.p. motor with V-belt drives.

The two stands of elevators from the shellers are equipped with 14x7-in. salem elevator buckets. The small grain leg is equipped with 12x7-in. salem elevator buckets. Each of the legs is driven by a 15-h.p. motor attached to a 15-h.p. Falk Speed Reducer, the power from the reducer being transmitted to the elevator head by steel bushed roller chain. The cob drag also is driven with a 3-h.p. motor and Falk Speed Reducer.

The two carloading spouts are 8¼ ins. inside diameter. A car puller with 6-h.p. motor facilitates spotting cars under the spouts. The two automatic scales on the distributing floor are in such a position that two cars can be loaded at the same time. The distributing is done from the elevators and the cleaners thru four 7-in., 8-duct Hall signaling distributors. Facilities will soon be provided to load grain into barges.

The dust from the cleaners goes direct to two No. 10 cyclone dust collectors which are located in the cupola. The dust from these cyclones can be put either in the dust house or direct into the cob spout and into the cob burner. The cobs from the cleaners are distributed on a belt conveyor to the end of the cupola and they are discharged into the cob spout which takes them direct to the cob burner. The screenings from the cleaners are spouted to a steel screenings bin which hangs on the outside of the elevator, hoppers with a truck loading spout.

With this equipment it is possible to dump two trucks or other loads of any kind in the driveway at the same time, as well as run both shellers and both cleaners, giving in fact two complete units for taking care of ear corn or cleaning small grains.

A spiral stairway and a hand-power manlift extend from the driveway floor to the basement. An electric manlift with 3 h.p. motor extends from the driveway floor to the cleaner floor. A fire-escape ladder is provided on the outside wall. Windows on the upper floor as well as work floor are provided with pivoted ventilating sash.

The elevator is completely lighted with electricity. All the wiring is run in conduit with dust tight fixtures.

All of the equipment for the elevator with the exception of scales, cleaners and shellers, was furnished by the Webster Mfg. Co. The belting was furnished by the Diamond Rubber Co. All of the electric motors were furnished by Fairbanks, Morse & Co. This house was

re-designed and built by the Eikenberry Construction Co. Carl Porter is manager.

An illustration of this convenient fireproof elevator appears on the outside front cover.

South African Pool Would Welsh on Its Contracts

A delegation representing the Corn Trade Assn's of London and Liverpool called on the Acting High Commissioner for the Union of South Africa to protest against the threatened default by the Central Agency for Co-operative Societies in South Africa on contracts for the delivery of 1,500,000 bags of South African corn.

The price of corn has advanced since the contracts were entered into. The 15,000 farmers in the Pool could have supplied the corn, but so many of them preferred to sell outside the pool for more money in the open market, that the pool finds itself in difficulty. The pool has been financed by the Land Bank of the South African Government, but the Commissioner now states that the Central Agency is not a department of the Government.

The grain importers told the Commissioner that very serious consequences would ensue if this contemplated default by the Central Agency actually took place. The loss to shippers in South Africa and manufacturers in Great Britain would be very heavy, especially as many manufacturers had sold products guaranteed to be made from Empire corn, of which there was no other adequate source of supply at the moment, but the more serious effect of such a default would be the destruction of all confidence, not only in the corn trade, but in other trades conducted from South Africa, and as a result, South Africa might find it difficult or impossible to continue her export trade in corn or any other products.

The Commissioner was strongly urged by the delegation to report the matter fully to his Government in South Africa, and impress upon it the necessity, if possible, of taking steps whereby contracts entered into by the Central Agency might be properly fulfilled.

Compulsory grading of rough rice has been incorporated in the marketing agreement and license for the Southern rice milling industry, in Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas and Tennessee.

Maintain Free and Open Market

Peter B. Carey, pres. of the Chicago Board of Trade, in an address over the radio Sept. 8, urged every farmer interested in maintaining free and open markets for grain to oppose the commodity exchange bill, and similar restrictive legislation.

The thinking American farmer, he asserted, has determined for himself that commodity prices cannot be raised by force of law.

"There has never been a period in history when the grain trade has prospered unless the grain farmer was prospering," he said. "There is no place under the sun where greater hope exists for high grain prices than on the grain exchanges.

"Challenge at once any statement by the professional trouble maker that exchange members are not anxious for the highest possible prices based on supply and demand requirements.

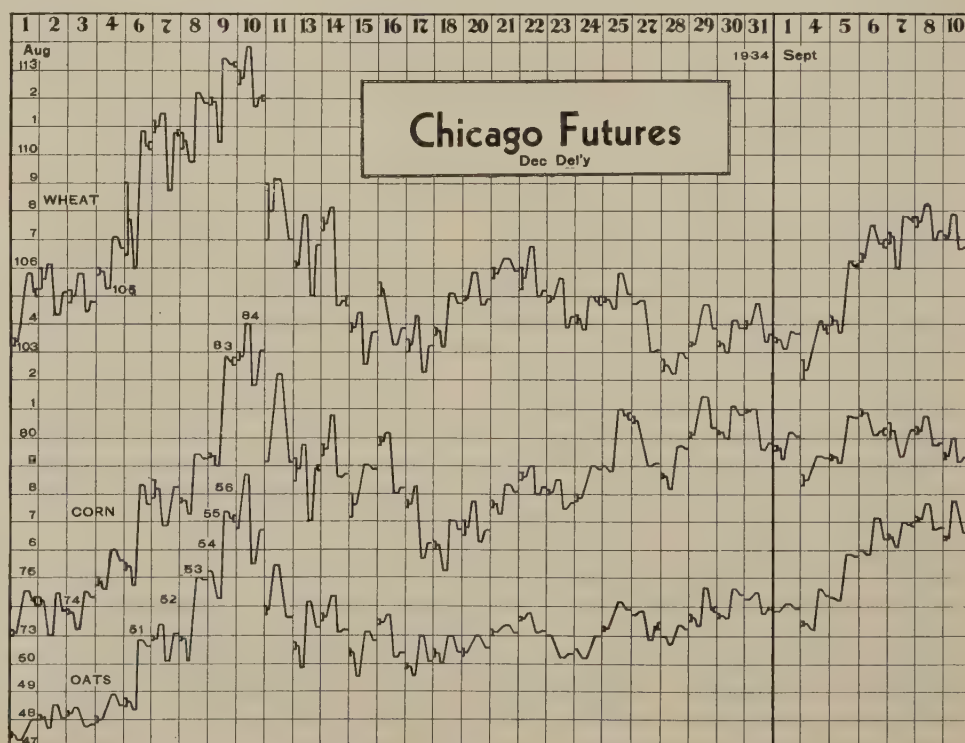
"Governmental interference with markets thru excessive tariffs, import quotas, milling quotas, subsidized prices and direct market operations has invariably destroyed the normal balance of supply and demand.

"A clearer demonstration of the wrongs committed against the grain farmer by radical farm leaders can hardly be found than in the price level during movement of the winter wheat crop of 1934.

"Grain experts generally agree the farmer would have received higher prices for his grain during movement of the crop had not speculative support been discouraged by these radical activities.

"In the face of adoption by the exchanges of a rigid code of fair practices which added new market restrictions, farm spokesmen continued lobbying for the so-called Commodity Exchange bill. While it did not pass, the danger was genuine and so much confusion arose that the normal investment support was absent when the crop moved, just as grain trade leaders had predicted.

"No matter how loose the criticism of exchanges may be, the custom of hedging grain always is warmly endorsed. The reason is simple. Hedging is a form of commercial price insurance. It makes possible higher prices to the farmer. In nations having no hedging markets, farmers receive far less for their grain. Yet to have a hedging market there must be futures trading. To have futures trading there must be speculation. The three—hedging, futures, speculation, are inseparable."



	Option		Aug. 22	Aug. 23	Aug. 24	Aug. 25	Aug. 27	Wheat*													
	High	Low						Aug. 28	Aug. 29	Aug. 30	Aug. 31	Sept. 1	Sept. 2	Sept. 3	Sept. 4	Sept. 5	Sept. 6	Sept. 7	Sept. 8	Sept. 10	Sept. 11
Chicago*	113½	82¼	105½	104½	104½	105	103	102½	103½	103½	103½	103½	103½	103½	106	106¾	107½	107¼	106½	107¾	107¾
Winnipeg*	97¼	78¾	85¾	86¾	85¾	85¾	83¾	82½	82½	82½	82½	82¼	82¾	83¾	84½	85¼	85	84½	85	84½	85½
Liverpool*	96	...	89¼	88¾	88¾	88¾	88¾	86¼	87½	87½	88¾	88	85½	86	87½	87½	88¾	88¾	87	86½	86½
Kansas City	110½	82½	102	100¾	102¼	102¼	100¾	100½	101½	101½	101½	101	101¾	103½	104¼	105¼	104½	104½	103¾	104½	104½
Minneapolis	119¾	89¾	111½	111	110½	111	109½	109½	110½	110½	110	110½	110¾	112½	113¼	114½	114½	114½	113½	114½	114½
Duluth, durum	128½	101	120½	119½	119	120½	118	119½	120½	122½	120	123½	126½	126½	127½	128½	128½	128½	127¼	128½	128½
Milwaukee	113½	89¾	105¼	104¼	105	105¼	103½	102½	103½	103½	103½	103½	104	106½	106½	106½	107¼	107¼	106¾	...	...
Corn																					
Chicago	84	56¾	78½	77½	78½	80½	79	79½	80¾	80¾	79¾	80	79½	80½	80½	80½	80½	80½	79¾	79¾	79¾
Kansas City	84	55	78½	77½	79¼	80¾	79½	79½	80¾	81½	80¾	80¾	79¾	80½	81½	80¾	80¾	80¾	80	79¾	80
Milwaukee	83¾	56¾	78¼	77½	79	80¾	79½	79½	80½	81	79¾	80½	79¼	80½	80½	80½	80½	80½	79¾	79¾	...
Oats																					
Chicago	56¾	41	51½	50¾	51	51½	51½	51½	51½	52½	51½	51½	52½	53½	54½	54½	54½	54½	54½	55¾	55¾
Winnipeg	46	35¾	45½	46¾	46	46¾	45¾	44½	46¼	46¾	46	46	45¾	46¾	47	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾
Minneapolis	54¼	41¾	50¾	50	50¾	51¾	51	50¾	51½	52	51¾	51½	52¾	54½	54¾	55¼	54¾	54¾	54¾	55¼	55¼
Milwaukee	56¾	41¾	51¼	50¾	50¾	51½	51½	51½	51½	52½	52	52	52½	53½	54½	55	54¾	54¾	54¾	...	...
Rye																					
Chicago	90¾	65½	87¾	86	86¾	87½	86¼	85¾	86¾	86¾	85½	85½	86¾	88	87½	86¾	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾
Minneapolis	89½	72½	87½	85¾	87	87	86¾	85¼	86¼	86¾	86¾	86	86	88¼	87½	88¾	87½	87	87¾	87¾	87¾
Winnipeg	77	56½	72¾	72½	71¾	72¼	73½	72½	71¾	71¾	71½	70¾	71	72¼	72¼	72¼	71¾	71¾	71¾	71¾	71¾
Duluth	89	...	87	87	87	87	87	86¼	87	87	86	86	86	88	88	88	88	88	88	86	86
Barley																					
Minneapolis	81½	52¾	70¾	69½	70	71½	70¾	70¾	72¼	72¾	73¾	72½	74	76½	76½	80	80¾	80¾	81¾	81¾	81¾
Winnipeg	61¾	43¾	60¼	61¾	60¾	61¼	60	57½	58½	59¼	59¾	59¼	60½	61½	60¾	61¾	61¾	61¾	64¾	64¾	64¾
Milwaukee	85¾	62	78	76	76	78¼	77	76	78¼	79¼	78¾	78½	80½	82	82	84½	85	85¾	...	...	...
Chicago	86¼	...	78	76	76¼	77½	77	76	78¾	79½	78¾	78½	80½	82	82¼	84¼	84¾	85¾	86¼	86¼	86¼

Co-ordinator Would Pool Railroad Elevators

Jos. B. Eastman, federal co-ordinator of transportation, has transmitted to the three regional co-ordinating committees, a report by J. A. Little, of Lincoln, Neb., a member of his research staff, containing recommendations for the pooling of grain elevators at terminal markets owned by the railroad companies.

He said: "I believe that pooled, unified operation of all railroad-owned terminal elevators is desirable at Chicago, St. Louis, Milwaukee, Kansas City, St. Joseph and Omaha," said he. "The railroad ownership of terminal elevators is very small at Sioux City and Minneapolis. The method of operating such properties would not appreciably affect cross-hauling of grain at those points. At Duluth-Superior the Great Northern Railway owns a large elevator plant having storage capacity of 12,500,000 bushels, which has been leased to the same operator for many years at a rental which seems to be on a fairly adequate basis. . . . I have no suggestions concerning the Duluth situation."

Mr. Little said it was his firm conviction that the leases of railroad elevators at Kansas City and the transit privileges allowed at that market were productive of unlawful preferences and prejudices.

His report showed that the 13 railroad owned elevators at Kansas City in the five years, 1928-1932, showed a net income of \$693,347.30 on a capacity of 37,081,100 bus., while for the same period the income of the Baltimore & Ohio Locust Point Elevator was \$1,117,571.53 on a capacity of 2,800,000 bus. He said:

I see no reason why present inadequate earnings from railroad-owned elevators should continue. Taking the Kansas City situation as illustrative: We have the owners of the bulk of the elevators, the railroads, receiving inadequate revenues from that property and generally admitting that carrier competition is the cause of the difficulty. Suppose all such elevators were transferred to a new company formed by the pooling the existing properties in the hands of a new corporation organized to own and operate such properties for all lines reaching Kansas City. With such complete control of terminal elevators the new management could fix rates for storage, cleaning, drying, mixing and other elevator services on a basis which would produce a fair return over and above all expenses. In my opinion such a pool operation of elevator facilities at Kansas City could effect substantial savings in line haul revenues and switching costs in addition to realizing the direct objective of improving the earnings of such elevator properties.

Under present conditions the operator of the Santa Fe elevator in Kansas City, Kansas, buys grain coming in on all lines and the switching charge for moving the grain from the Burlington in North Kansas City, Mo., for example, to the Santa Fe elevator at the extreme southwestern edge of the Kansas City switching district is absorbed out of the line haul inbound rate. Outbound the process may be reversed and the Burlington again absorb a switching charge when the shipment goes forward to St. Louis or Chicago. Obviously, if the grain arriving via the Burlington in the foregoing illustration were stored in the Burlington elevator, that line would have received 100 per cent of the inbound and outbound revenues and the switching of two loads and two empty cars across the Kansas City switching district would have been avoided. In this connection it should be remembered that the reciprocal switching charges absorbed in my illustration reduce line haul revenues of the line making the absorption, and the amount received by the switching line seldom if ever equals the cost of the service.

When a car of grain is stored in a terminal elevator the warehouse receipt undertakes to re-deliver, on demand, the kind, quantity and grade of grain stored; not the identical grain, unless "special bin" storage has been arranged. If an elevator has on hand 100,000 bushels of No. 2 hard wheat and a car of 2,000 bushels of No. 2 hard wheat is received for storage, the holder of the storage ticket can only demand delivery of 2,000 bushels out of the grand total of 102,000 bushels of No. 2 hard wheat on hand. A "futures" contract to buy 2,000 bushels of No. 2 hard wheat at Kansas City on the May option is satisfied by transfer of a "storage ticket" covering 2,000 bushels of No. 2 hard in any terminal elevator at Kansas City which is approved by the board of trade rules governing such settlements. If a feed miller located on the Missouri Pacific in Arkansas wanted to take delivery of 2,000 bushels of No. 2 hard wheat bought on a futures contract, he could

be given a storage ticket covering grain in the Santa Fe or Burlington elevator instead of an elevator on the Missouri Pacific, with the result that an empty Missouri Pacific car would be switched to the off-line elevator and the loaded car would be switched back to the Missouri Pacific.

New Corporation to Own All Elevators.—If the plan I have in mind were followed, such difficulties could be avoided. All railroad-owned terminal elevators would be owned and operated by a new corporation, which I shall call for want of a better name Kansas City Pool Elevators, Inc. The financial objective would be to earn all operating costs (including moderate depreciation charges), taxes, insurance and a moderate return on value of the property. Warehouse receipts issued by the Kansas City Pool Elevators, Inc., would not designate the particular elevator in which grain was actually stored but would merely represent the right to re-delivery of the same quantity, kind and grade of grain at an elevator in the Kansas City switching district owned by the "Pool." Under such an arrangement 2,000 bushels of No. 2 hard wheat might be received on the Santa Fe and be unloaded in Santa Fe elevator A. With a tender of the storage ticket to secure re-delivery of grain to be loaded and shipped via the Burlington to Chicago, the Kansas City Pool Elevators, Inc., would deliver 2,000 bushels in a C. B. & Q. car at the C. B. & Q. elevator, if the kind, grade and quantity of grain were available in an elevator located on the out-bound road-haul carrier. If the grain required were not available on the outbound road-haul line, delivery would be effected at the elevator requiring a minimum loaded and empty car switching service.

I can see no reason why the theory of "fungibility," involving a mass of grain of the same kind and grade in a single elevator, cannot be extended to the total mass of the same kind and grade of grain in all the elevators owned by the Kansas City Pool Elevators, Inc., with all the possible savings in switching operations I have indicated. It may be objected that mixing operations could not be carried on under such an arrangement. It seems to me that this would depend on the classification and grading of inbound grain. If extra good No. 2 yellow corn and good No. 3 yellow corn mixed in equal proportions would make the whole mass equivalent to standard No. 2 yellow corn, such a mixing process should be possible if the grading and classification of inbound receipts brought the extra good grain of a description noted on the warehouse ticket into the same bins on some practical basis of sub-classes and description which could be worked out with the cooperation of committees of grain merchandisers and grain grading authorities.

It is certain that the practical operation of a plan would require high grade supervisory talent in the employ of the Kansas City Pool Elevators, Inc., and the active cooperation of carriers, grain merchandisers, and others concerned, but the advantages to be gained are

great enough to justify all the effort necessary to the success of the enterprise.

Alleged Advantages of Lessees.—Such a plan might be expected to produce additional advantages to the railroads. Under existing conditions lessees of railroad-owned elevators have an advantage over grain merchandisers who do not have such facilities. In a special report made by Interstate Commerce Commissioner James S. Harlan to the Director General of Railroads he found "that the control of these railroad properties by the six or seven lessees gives them an advantage and puts other grain dealers at that market at a disadvantage." Commissioner Harlan recommended that certain leases be surrendered so as to provide the "independent" receivers and shippers with the facilities necessary to operate under existing conditions. (Federal Trade Commission, Grain Trade, Volume III, page 101.)

The Kansas City Board of Trade recognizes the disadvantage under which the "independent" grain dealer operates because of the "favorable" transit balances which the large operator commands in connection with "transit" privileges which attach to grain received from certain points on inbound lines from which grain is received and placed in storage in these terminal elevators, as compared with the small operator who pays a higher proportional rate in the absence of a stock of freight bills representing inbound grain from which he might "select billing" giving him a "balance" outbound less than the proportional rate and possibly equal to the balance available to the elevator operator.

Well Built Minnesota Elevator

At Haydenville Station on the M. & St. L. is one of the best elevators in Southwestern Minnesota, operated by the Haydenville Farmers Exchange Co.

A concrete slab foundation assures stability to the structure, which contains 12 bins with a capacity of 25,000 bus. The single elevator leg has salem buckets, is driven by a Fairbanks-Morse motor, friction being minimized by roller bearings.

Grain is weighed in over an 8x18 Fairbanks 10-ton truck scale and weighed out of the house thru a 1,500-bu. shipping scale in the cupola. The equipment includes air dump and cleaner, and a manlift.

In connection are a 6-bin coal shed, dust house and steel sided office; the latter having a furnace for heating, in the full basement, and two rooms and a fireproof vault. The plant was erected by the T. E. Ibberson Co.



A Convenient Country Elevator at Haydenville, Minn.

Reviving Business at the Old Elevator

BY F. L. CLARK

Glen Oyloe, proprietor of the Ossian Elevator Co., Ossian, Iowa, has made a paying business out of an elevator that bankrupted its last owner. He has done it by introducing new ideas, advertising freely and installing a complete, up-to-date feed mill.

Some folks are born to the grain and milling business, some achieve it; others have it thrust upon them. To the last class belongs Mr. Oyloe.

Until a few years ago he was a piano salesman—a successful one. Enough so, that, when a friend who owned and operated the Ossian elevator went over the deep end financially, he loaned him money to tide him over. As the business went from bad to worse, he stepped in again, this time, buying the elevator from the creditors, so that his friend might continue.

Mr. Oyloe says with the cynicism of the disillusioned, "The usual thing happened. I lost my friend, and I lost my money. More than that, all out of a clear sky and without warning, I found myself owner of a business of which I knew absolutely nothing."

It looked like a white elephant, for, with the turn from grain farming to feeding grain to stock on the farm in northeastern Iowa, the elevator business as practiced of old was gone. It was Hobson's choice, however. So Mr. Oyloe sold his piano store and started in the elevator business without experience or money. He admits he found it rough going for awhile, but gradually he began to discern how losses might be turned into profits, and particularly how, the salesmanship which had sold pianos, brought results when applied to feeds.

Finally he made a real break away from traditional methods of running the sixty-year old elevator, and equipped it with a 26 inch Sprout Waldron mill, corn sheller, oat huller, corn crusher, and a mixer.

Mr. Oyloe advertises every week in the *Ossian Bee*. Along with the advertisement he often submits a news story which the editor is glad to use on the front page.

A sample of his news stories is the following from the *Ossian Bee* at the time of the mill installation:

The Ossian Elevator Co. has gone into the manufacturing field and by next week will be fully equipped to supply both local trade and outside dealers with Starting Mash and various feeds required to give chicks proper start. Formerly grain was shipped into cities, ground and mixed with other ingredients and shipped back as mashes. If there would be no other

saving, here would be at least the saving of transportation, and the cost of transportation has been increasing steadily. The elevator now being equipped with corn sheller, oat huller, corn crusher, and one of the largest grinding mills in northeastern Iowa, should, with the addition of a mixer be able to save farmers in our locality many dollars. The mixer is twelve feet above the floor level and three feet below the floor, with a capacity of 1,500 pounds every five minutes. These feeds will be known as "Murphy's Mashes," and Mr. Murphy informs us that his formulas are now recorded and approved at Des Moines.

It will be noted that Mr. Oyloe's name does not appear in the story or in the name of the mashes. Mr. Murphy is his miller. "It never does," he emphasized, "in any of my advertising. I believe it is much better in building up good will to keep in the background. The less my stories boost myself, the more like a news story instead of an Ad they look to readers."

Before he began to grind mashes, Mr. Oyloe visited many mills and talked with many millers "to find the formula that was going best."

When he found it he adopted it, named it "Murphy's Mash" and mailed a card to the 1,800 farmers, stores, and cooperatives he has on his list saying:

\$50.00 Reward for a Better Formula for Chick Starting Mash Than the One Listed Below:

18 Ingredients

Fish meal, meat and bone meal, alfalfa leaf meal, wheat middlings, soybean oil meal, gluten meal, linseed oil meal, pure bran, dried buttermilk, cod liver oil, yeast, ground yellow corn, oat flour, charcoal, calcium carbonate, bone meal, iron oxide and salt.

Analysis

Protein, 16%; fats, 4½%; fibre, 5%; nit., free ext., 60%.

Sold by

Grovedahl Bros., Ossian
Farmers' Co-operative, Postville

Etteldorf's Hatchery, Ossian

F. L. Schweinefus, Castalia.

Murphy's Mash Price \$2.00.

About the time this card was mailed, the *Ossian Bee* carried the following story:

During an inspection of the new machines of the Ossian elevator William Murphy commented on the fact that advertising pays. He said "a real bargain brings in a few new customers. Advertising also brings in a few. But combine the two—have a real bargain and then advertise it, and a flock of new customers seems to be the result."

As an instance of how combining a real bargain and advertising has worked at the Ossian elevator, Mr. Oyloe told of the sale of a carload of salt recently.

The following postal was mailed to farmers:



Glen Oyloe, Ossian, Ia.

"By 10:30 the morning of June 7," Mr. Oyloe said, "the last of the salt was gone. Farmers did their own loading and were still shoveling at ten o'clock on the night of June 6."

Oat Hulls for Southern Mules

"Oat hulls are now bringing \$19.50 a ton," said Mr. Cooper of Three-Minute Cereals Co., Cedar Rapids, Ia., in response to inquiry late in August. "They move mostly to the south. Must be a lot of horses and mules down in that country that need cheap feed."

"Good oats are hard to get. Some of the best we've received from the present crop tested 29½ lbs., with 13 per cent damage."

Wheat Advisory Com'te to Meet Nov. 20

The International Wheat Conference in session at London failed to reach an accord on quotas for the 1934-35 season, leaving exporters unrestricted until the next meeting of the advisory com'te Nov. 20 at Budapest, Hungary.

Argentina did not limit its exports as provided by the former agreement, and demanded an allowance of 150,000,000 bus.

Canada asked an increase to 260,000,000 bus. The United States representatives were willing to agree to the ridiculously small quota of 10,000,000 bus., altho we exported 293,268,000 bus. wheat and 16,180,000 barrels flour during the crop year 1921.

The 21 nations to be represented at Budapest will consider five amendments to the quota system, including proposals to extend the world agreement from July 31, 1935, to July 31, 1937, to continue efforts to effect adjustments between demand and production, to set quotas on exports from time to time, perhaps quarterly, and to set up a system of reserves whereby surplus in years of large production would be withheld for lean years.

BIG SPECIAL

Pure---MORTON'S---White

49c Per Hundred **SALT** For Cash Only

Two Days

Wednesday, June 6 - Thursday, June 7

Bring Your Own Sacks

OSSIAN ELEVATOR

Testing Shipments for Moisture

BY LEW HILL, CHAIRMAN UNIFORM GRADES COM'ITE

The New Moisture Meter.—The terminal markets are installing a machine known as the Moisture Meter which is operated by a motor. The sample or portion of the sample merely being poured into a hopper and as it is run thru the machine a dial indicates the moisture that the grain contains. This machine is rather expensive, costing in the neighborhood of \$400. It is speedy in its action and they claim that it can test a sample in 35 to 45 seconds. If this is the case, and if it doesn't take too much time on the other grade requirements, it may speed up the inspection of grain at the terminals. We hope this will be the case.

The question in my mind as to whether or not, if you do not see fit to install one of these machines, is in having your present moisture tester checked with the new machine that the inspectors will use at the terminals.

However, in many cases a check has been made on the old machine and the new one and they are very close together. We hope this will cause no trouble. Of course, you will be able

to tell after you have run a few samples and a few of your cars have arrived in the terminals and been graded as to how you are checking up on moisture.

"Elevator Day" at Cropsey

Celebrating its 30th anniversary, the Cropsey Cooperative Grain Co., Cropsey, Ill., managed by Meddie Buck, held a banquet for all its past and present officers, directors and employees the evening of August 14. A delightful menu and a program of music and entertainment was tendered. This was followed the next afternoon with the opening of "Elevator Day," an annual affair, attended by farmers and their families of the entire community, stockholders and non-stockholders alike. The elevator supplied great quantities of ice cream for the occasion, and if it had not rained all of the ice cream would have been consumed. A group of WLS entertainers kept the afternoon and evening hours humming. The rain forced the entertainment from Main street into the High School auditorium in the evening, but did not dampen the ardor of the 1,000 guests who packed the auditorium.

Accurate Weights with Improved Weighing Equipment

The weighing equipment for the Santa Fe Elevator at Chicago consists of three Fairbanks Type "S" 2500 bu. capacity grain hopper scales equipped with full capacity type registering beams.

The scales are of the solid "A" lever type with the levers mounted in adjustable stands resting directly on reinforced concrete construction which provides a substantial setting not effected by the loads to be carried and which is a most essential condition for maximum accuracy in weighing.

The hopper frame supports are of the single link suspension type which insure that the hoppers will return to their normal position after being disturbed by the loading or unloading operation. This is a most important characteristic in maintaining accurate weighing.

The full capacity type registering weigh beams are a comparatively recent development resulting from exhaustive experimenting and research coupled with a long experience in precise machining of metals. Grain weighing calls for correctness of weights far beyond the general run of commercial practice in weighing heavy loads and for this reason full capacity type registering beams as used for commercial weighing are not suitable for service in a grain elevator.

These beams are designed and constructed for extreme accuracy and sensitiveness. Such construction has been made possible only through the development in recent years of machine tools of great precision as used in the production of interchangeable parts; and the experience in operating such tools to produce accurate work.

The ever-present dust in grain elevators maintains a condition that requires unusual treatment. These beams are provided with special devices to prevent dust entering the poise so far as it is possible to do so. Special means are provided for conveniently cleaning out at frequent intervals such dust, as may accumulate in the poise.

Because of the time and expense involved in testing grain hopper scales and the large losses that are likely to be caused by some slight errors in weights during the season between tests, it is most important that accuracy be sustained for long periods. Such characteristics as make for sustained correctness are provided for in these beams by the use of multiple toothed pawls for locating the poise, which prevent the wear incident to locating heavy poise with latches contacting only a single notch in the beam.

These improvements in beam construction place the full capacity beam where it compares favorably with the counterpoise type of beam in accuracy, speed, dependability and maintenance, while it is more convenient to operate and there is less liability of errors in recording the weights.

The following tables show the results of final tests on these scales:

No. 1 Scale

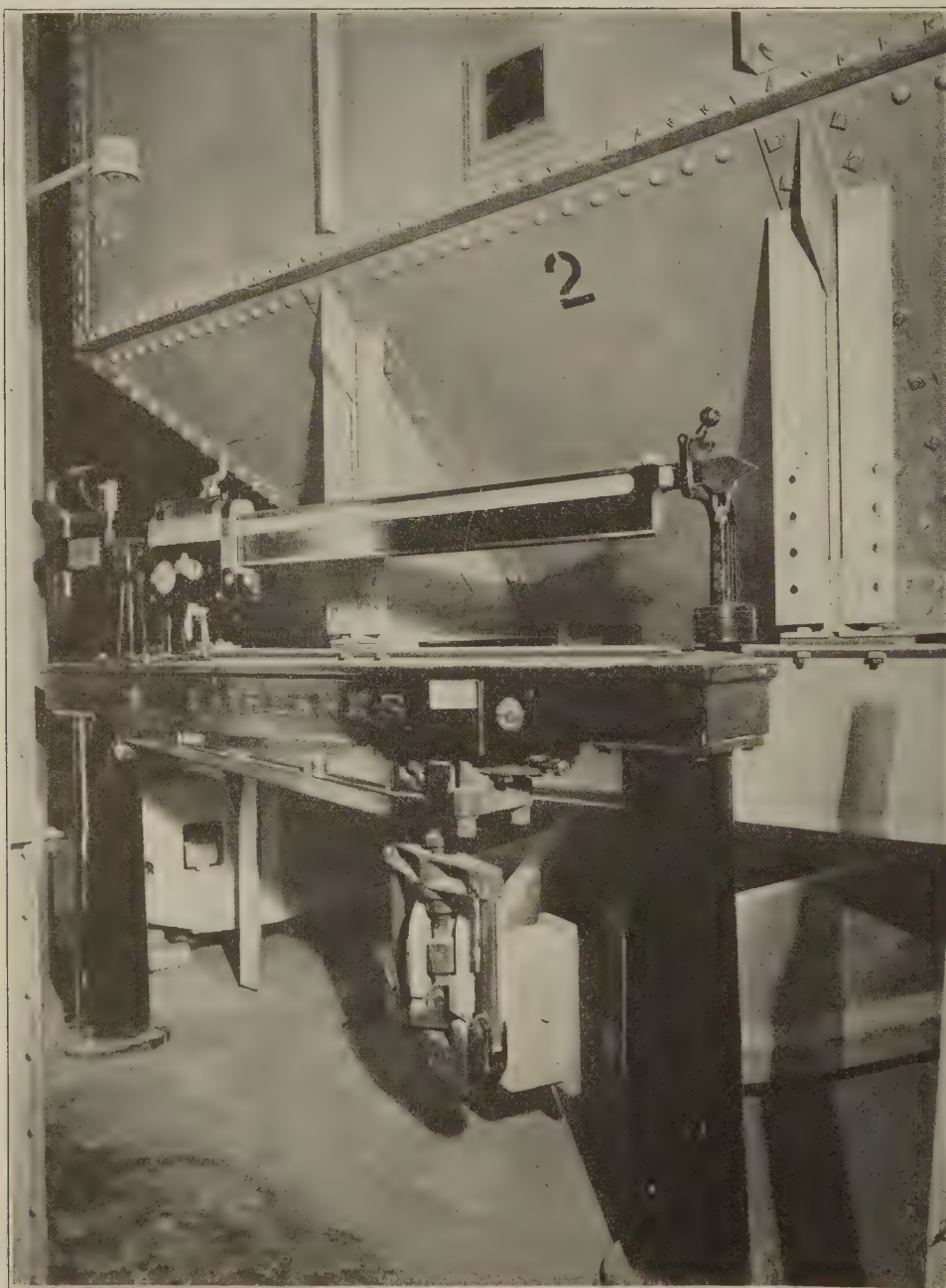
Grain	Load		Total Error	
	Test Weight		Loading	Unloading
0 lbs.	14,000 lbs.		+0.5	-0.5
36,000 lbs.	14,000 lbs.		-0.5	0.0
86,000 lbs.	14,000 lbs.		0.0	+0.5
136,000 lbs.	14,000 lbs.		+0.5	0.0
Maximum corner error +1.5 lb. and -1.5 lb.				
SR empty—5 lbs. SR loaded—9 lbs.				

No. 2 Scale

Grain	Load		Total Error	
	Test Weight		Loading	Unloading
0 lbs.	14,000 lbs.		-1.0	0.0
36,000 lbs.	14,000 lbs.		-1.0	-0.5
86,000 lbs.	14,000 lbs.		-0.5	0.0
136,000 lbs.	14,000 lbs.		-0.5	+0.5
Maximum corner error -1.5 and +1.5 lb.				
SR empty—7 lbs. SR loaded—6 lbs.				

No. 3 Scale

Grain	Load		Total Error	
	Test Weight		Loading	Unloading
0 lbs.	14,000 lbs.		0.0	-0.5
36,000 lbs.	14,000 lbs.		+0.5	0.0
86,000 lbs.	14,000 lbs.		+1.0	+1.0
136,000 lbs.	14,000 lbs.		+1.0	+1.0
Maximum corner error +1.5 lbs. and -1.0 lb.				
SR empty—6.5 lbs. SR loaded—10 lbs.				



Full Capacity Type Registering Beams in Santa Fe Elevator at Chicago

Grain and Feed Trade News

Reports of new firms, changes, deaths and failures; new elevators, feed mills, improvements, fires, casualties and accidents are solicited.

CALIFORNIA

Tracy, Cal.—I found that it was not necessary to build a new warehouse last fall, as intended. I have leased this one for a period of years and installed the necessary machinery and equipment. Have a capacity for over 150,000 sacks of beans and grain.—Tracy Warehouse, by F. E. Warner.

South Vallejo, Cal.—The Sperry Flour Co.'s marine elevator and one marine leg burned Aug. 30; loss, approximately \$100,000, including elevator and wheat, barley and oats; covered by insurance. The feed mill and dock warehouse were saved by firemen destroying the dock, under which it was believed the fire started.

CANADA

Mazeppa, Alta.—The Searle Grain Co.'s elevator at this point burned recently.

Virden, Man.—B. P. Kent, who, with his son Allan, operates a flour mill at Somerset, Man., is building a mill here.

Vancouver, B. C.—Harry Seidelman has recently been appointed sec'y-treas. of the United Milling & Grain Co., Ltd., of this city.

Peterborough, Ont.—A small grinding and chopping mill is being operated here by J. W. Meyers, former pres. of Peterborough Cereals, Ltd. (now out of business), and J. W. Handidge.

Ayr, Ont.—The mill of H. O. Hecker Co., of Canada, Ltd., was damaged recently by fire to the extent of only a few hundred dollars due to the promptness of employes and the efficiency of the local fire department.

Toronto, Ont.—It is reported unofficially that Toronto Elvttrs., Ltd., have earned \$4 a share on the common stock for the year ending July 31. Earnings for the preceding fiscal period of 10 months were \$2.85 per share, which, on an annual basis, would be \$3.42 per share.

Vancouver, B. C.—At the semi-annual meeting of the Board of Grain Commissioners held here on Aug. 3, to discuss problems of terminal elevators and other grain trade matters, it was decided to continue the present scale of tariffs. Grain regulations in the port will not be altered for the coming year, and no changes will be made in elevator leases.

COLORADO

Longmont, Colo.—In addition to the members of the Colorado State Code Authority as given on page 525, June 27 Journals, J. H. Vickery, of this city, has been chosen to represent truckers and scoopers.

LaJunta, Colo.—Luther S. Mahoney, manager of the LaJunta Milling & Elvtr. Co.'s plant for about 15 years past, died Aug. 10, at the age of 50 years, after an illness of two years. Mr. Mahoney had been active in the business and social life of this city and also served for a number of years as a member of the city council.

Denver, Colo.—Tentative plans have been announced by the Colorado Milling & Elvtr. Co. for enlarging and modernizing its recently purchased plant here known as the Longmont Farmers Milling & Elvtr. Co. plant, which, if carried out, will represent an expenditure of \$200,000. The headhouse of the plant, which was damaged by fire more than a year ago, is being razed, and the tentative plans call for a new headhouse having an additional storage of 400,000 bus. and also the rebuilding of the storage bins that were destroyed. The Denver storage capacity of the Colorado Milling & Elvtr. Co. is over 1,500,000 bus. and the total storage capacity of all of its plants is approximately 11,000,000 bus. The company now operates three mills in this city, the Hungarian, Eagle and Crescent mills, having a total output of 14,740 barrels of flour per day.

Denver, Colo.—While we are receiving carload lots of grain in our elevator at the present time [Sept. 5], still there is a lot of work to be done, including completion of the truck dump and the superintendent's office and residence. Joe Allen is in charge of our Denver elevator and C. E. Eggleston is superintendent at Longmont.—The Intermountain Elvtr. Co., Leo H. Connell, Gen. Mgr. [This new 500,000-bus. elevator was described in detail in the June 13 Journals, and the new company is headed by Oscar L. Malo.]

ILLINOIS

Duncan, Ill.—The Graves Grain Co. is the successor to Miller & Graves here.

Cherry Valley, Ill.—Hyland Bros. grain elevator burned early Sunday, Sept. 2.

Danforth, Ill.—A new asphalt roof is being put on the office of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Blue Ridge (Mansfield p. o.), Ill.—C. B. Kirk will paint his elevator with aluminum paint.

Cropsey, Ill.—The Cropsey Co-op. Grain Co. plans to raze its old east elevator in the near future.

Rantoul, Ill.—H. J. Flesner is rebuilding the driveway, pits and dump sinks in his north elevator.

Christopher, Ill.—Our partnership dissolves today [Aug. 26].—Christopher Mill Co., by A. M. Thompson.

Manteno, Ill.—Hugh Elliott has succeeded P. C. Allen as manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here.

Dewey, Ill.—We plan early installation of a new boot on our elevator leg.—J. K. Jones, J. M. Jones Co.

Thawville, Ill.—George W. Maddin, at one time engaged in the grain business here, died recently at the age of 80 years.

Collison, Ill.—Davis Bros. & Potter contemplate construction of a new elevator at this point next year, it is reported.

Findlay, Ill.—Thieves broke into the Findlay Grain & Coal Co.'s office last month and made a futile attempt to open the safe.

Yuton (Bloomington p. o.), Ill.—A 10-ton Fairbanks Truck Scale has been installed by the Farmers Grain & Merchandise Co.

La Hogue, Ill.—The silos have been rebuilt, bins repaired, and new drags installed in the east elevator of the Farmers Grain Co.

Winchester, Ill.—Creditors of the Winchester Farmers Elvtr. Co. are considering plans for the re-organization of the corporation.

Chebanse, Ill.—We contemplate installation of a 20-ton truck scale, possibly this fall.—Carter Tuttle, Chebanse Grain & Coal Co.

Homer, Ill.—Installation of a truck lift is planned in the elevator of Fred Rose, now under lease to the Federal Grain Elvttrs., Inc.

Lotus, Ill.—We plan to install two pneumatic truck lifts, one in this elevator, the other in our elevator at Osman.—Lotus Grain & Coal Co.

Jamesburg (Potomac p. o.), Ill.—The cupola of the Jamesburg Grain Co.'s elevator has been covered with iron. The cribbing will be covered a little later.

Whitaker (Grant Park p. o.), Ill.—A new 275-foot, 1½-inch manila transmission rope is being installed by the Whitaker Farmers Grain Co.—B. W. Maass, Mgr.

Clifton, Ill.—B. J. Wallace, formerly with C. H. Comstock & Co. at Ashkum, has leased the R. R. Meents Sons elevator here and opened it for business on Sept. 5.

Galesville (Mansfield p. o.), Ill.—The Wesley & Rising elevators here have been bot by the Flesner Grain Co., of Rantoul. The north elevator is expected to be improved with installation of a truck lift. Paul Coay is local manager.

Clarence, Ill.—The Kemp Carson elevator here has been leased and is being operated by the Frederick Grain Co., under the management of J. Kemp Carson.

Mineral, Ill.—Lightning on the afternoon of Aug. 14 struck the Federal Grain Elvtr., blowing electric switches off the walls and burning out fuses, but no fire resulted.

Dunlap, Ill.—Lawrence West's elevator burned at 7:30 p. m., Sept. 4; loss, \$5,500; covered by insurance. The elevator contained 2,500 bus of grain at the time of the fire.

Sheffield, Ill.—L. W. Jensen has been appointed manager of the Farmers Grain Co.'s elevator, succeeding C. E. Wescott, who has been manager for a number of years.

Mt. Carroll, Ill.—A new loading platform is being erected by Colchour Bros. at their elevator here, and repairs being made to their coal bins and electric lights installed in the bins.

Pittwood, Ill.—We have given our elevator, crib, coal house and office a coat of aluminum paint, which adds greatly to their appearance; a spray job, done by John Phillips.—Davis Bros. & Ash.

Anchor, Ill.—We are working with several contractors and expect to rebuild the elevator that burned, but have not decided on the type of construction or machinery.—S. C. Bane, Anchor Grain Co.

Bondville, Ill.—The M. A. Kirk & Co.'s elevator properties were placed under the hammer Aug. 31. They are under lease for a year to C. B. Wesley, who is operating them under the name of Wesley & Rising.

Piper City, Ill.—The Farmers Grain Co. office has been improved with a 15-ton Fairbanks Truck Scale with 9x18-foot waterproof deck. The company contemplates painting its elevator with aluminum paint this fall.

Marseilles, Ill.—W. B. Irwin, who has been employed by the Marseilles Grain & Supply Co. for the past three years, has been appointed temporary manager of the elevator, succeeding Walter Martens, manager since Aug. 1.

Springfield, Ill.—The Illinois Commerce Commission has ordered bus companies operating in Illinois to cease operations because of failure to carry adequate insurance against accidents. How about the irresponsible truckers?

Ashkum, Ill.—Fred Stout and W. V. Ford have bot the elevator of C. H. Comstock & Co., having taken possession Aug. 28. Mr. Stout is the active manager. The properties are being operated under the name Ford-Stout Grain Co.

Apple River, Ill.—Richard Berryman, operating an elevator here as the Berryman Elvtr. Co., died unexpectedly at his home, Aug. 26, at the age of 82 years. He suffered a stroke last February, from which he had never fully recovered.

Hoopeston, Ill.—A meeting of about 15 grain dealers was held in the M. L. Vehon Co.'s office here the evening of Sept. 5, the first meeting since before harvest. Crop conditions were discussed and the discontinuance of the practice of storing grain commended.

Randolph, Ill.—Randolph Co-op. Grain Co. has installed a 10-ton Fairbanks Truck Scale with 8x18-foot platform. The driveway of the elevator has been improved with building another trap door to the receiving sink to take care of long trucks.—C. J. Roseman, Mgr.

Pierson, Ill.—It is reported that a re-organization of the Pierson Grain & Supply Co. may be worked out without the firm going into bankruptcy, under the new Federal act entitled "Corporation Re-organization." The co-operative is involved to the extent of between \$25,000 and \$30,000. The case has been filed in Federal Court for re-organization under the new act. The business is now conducted by a new manager, Mr. Robinson.

Homer, Ill.—The former A. C. Kaiser elevator is now operated by Federal Grain Elevtr., Inc. Wm. Dennis, who formerly operated the State Road, Ill. (Mayview p. o.) elevator, is the manager. He also continues management of the State Road elevator for the same company.

Morris, Ill.—Work has been started by the Macdonald Engineering Co. on the 60,000-bu. elevator for the Farmers National Warehouse Corp., consisting of eight bins, 65 feet in height. The plant will be known as a sub-terminal elevator, to receive, store and ship grain by barge over the Illinois River.

Ludlow, Ill.—Robert Hodan, manager of the Ludlow Elevtr. Co. since 1911, who has been suffering from ill health for the last several months, died Aug. 16, of heart trouble and complications. His many friends in the trade sympathize with his bereaved family. His place as manager of the elevator has not been filled.

Kankakee, Ill.—Offices have been opened in the National Tea Bldg. by the recently organized Kankakee Grain Co., of which Arthur Pallissard, and Howard Cheffer of the West Pullman Cartage Co., and Dan E. Larimore are the principals. The latter is in charge of the new office. Marketing of grain bot is by truck to Chicago.

Fillmore, Ill.—Marion F. Toberman, of the Toberman Hay & Grain Co., died at his home here Aug. 29, at the age of 73 years. Mr. Toberman had suffered from cancer of the stomach for several years and several months ago underwent an operation at a St. Louis hospital. He is survived by his widow and three sons.

Sheldon, Ill.—A new 15-ton Fairbanks Dial Scale has been installed by the Sheldon Farmers Co-op. Elevtr., which greatly improves the weighing facilities of the community. It has a 9x18-foot deck. The scale, including the dial, sets on an independent re-inforced concrete foundation, so that weaving of the office building will not affect it. It is planned to put a roof and driveway over the deck in the near future.

Normandy, Ill.—The Normandy grain elevator, which was closed a few weeks prior to the death of the owner, Roy Norman, has been bot by Roy Atherton, of Walnut, owner and operator of the Atherton Grain Co. in Walnut, and is under the management of Bert Kiser, a brother-in-law of Mr. Atherton. John Wolfe, an employee at the elevator, had a narrow escape from death, on Aug. 25, when the bottom of the manlift collapsed at the top of the elevator as he stepped on it to descend. He had the presence of mind to grasp the elevator rope, and altho unable to keep hold of it, by so doing broke the fall. He landed at the bottom with terrific force, and was thrown over on his head, receiving a severe scalp wound.

Galesburg, Ill.—George S. Dole, pres. of J. H. Dole & Co., grain receivers, Chicago, passed away at Macon, Mo., July 19. He had been pres. of Dole & Co. from 1902 until ill health forced him to retire a year ago. Mr. Dole was interested in his church and the various civic activities of the community. He served as vestryman of the Grace Episcopal Church for many years. He was a member of the Galesburg Club, the Soangatha Country Club, Elks, Chamber of Commerce, Lions Club and Civic Art League. He was particularly interested in art, being at the time of his death honorary president of the local Civic Art League. He was the owner of a very fine collection of paintings, a part of which hangs in the library of Knox College and the Elks Club. Mr. Dole is survived by his wife, Almeda Goodspeed Dole, of this city.

Tentative approval has been given by the N. R. A. to the Illinois Code Authority, set up July 9 at Peoria, the personnel of which was given on page 56, July 25 Journals, with the exception of H. B. Grommon, of Plainfield, who was later chosen to represent those grain dealers without permanent facilities. Executive headquarters will be maintained by the state code authority at the Unity Bldg., Bloomington, Ill., in charge of Lawrence Farlow, sec'y-treas. L. W. Railsback is the chairman, and G. C. Johnstone vice-chairman. Complaints of violations of fair trade practices of the country grain elevator code should be made on forms available from the Illinois Code Authority, the National Code Authority, or the sec'y's office of the Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n. Local meetings will be held over the state, beginning about the middle of September, for the purpose of acquainting dealers with the fair practice sections of the code.

Glasford, Ill.—The elevator we are operating was built about 1912 for the Farmers Lbr. & Grain Co. and is located in Glasford. Another elevator was built in 1919 in the Glasford Banner Drainage District next to the river, for the Glasford Banner Farmers Elevtr. Co. It was a nice house of concrete and about 60 feet high, but they did not go deep enough for a foundation and when they loaded it with wheat the first time it settled about nine feet out of plumb. It stood that way until a few years ago when they upset it; the remains are still there. —Glasford Grain & Milling Co., by Harry Brunginga, Mgr.

Ottawa, Ill.—Plans were recently completed for the re-opening under one name of the Ottawa Co-op. Grain Co. and the LaSalle County Co-op. Grain Co., refinancing being completed thru the help of the St. Louis Bank for Co-operatives with the assistance of the Illinois Grain Corp., the money to finance the new venture being furnished as a loan. The Ottawa Co-op. Co. operated the former Ruckrigel elevator here and the Wallace Township elevator west of Ottawa, and lost heavily on stored grain last year. The LaSalle Co. operated an elevator here and failed due to the competition of the two co-operatives. The new company will be known as the Ottawa Co-op. Grain Co. and will operate on a cash basis. No grain will be stored for farmers.

CHICAGO NOTES

Board of Trade memberships are selling at \$7,000, which is a decline of \$500 from the previous sale.

Ralph La Barthe, a member of the Board of Trade, was shot in the corridor outside his office in the Utilities Bldg., on Sept. 6, by a would-be holdup man. Fortunately the wound was not serious.

Arthur W. Cullen's attorney, Orville J. Taylor, has been presented with a brief of the Government's arguments seeking to disbar Cullen from trading in grain futures markets of the country because of alleged violations of the grain futures act, and has 45 days in which to submit a written answer, following which the Government is allowed several days for preparation of rebuttal arguments. The evidence will then go to Washington, following which there will be an oral hearing before the secretaries of commerce and agriculture and the attorney general.

New members of the Board of Trade include the following: Joseph P. McCormac, of New York City; Clyde E. Eggleston, vice-pres. of Hallet & Carey, Minneapolis, Minn.; William C. Chisum, of Oklahoma City; Ralph W. Davis. Memberships transferred: Truman W. Brophy, Jr., James S. McCourtney, Arthur Lipper, Jr., Estate of J. Martin Joyce, Carroll Shaffer, Richard Owens, Philip M. Brown, Estate of Julius Berlovitz, Victor W. Sterling, Frederick E. Fisher, Kenneth R. Smith, William H. Merritt, Charles E. Herrick, C. D. Barney & Co. have been approved for clearing privileges.

The Glidden Co.'s new soy bean oil plant, being erected at a cost of more than \$500,000, will occupy a two and one-half acre plot of ground at N. Laramie Ave. and Moffat St., adjacent to its paint and varnish plant. In addition to extracting the oil from the soy bean, the plant will recover every valuable by-product from the bean. Special equipment is being imported from Germany. The plant will have a daily capacity of 130 tons of beans, and will consume annually approximately 1,500,000 bus. A power house, re-inforced concrete silos with a capacity of 125,000 bus., and an office building are included in the plans. About Nov. 1 is the date set for completion of the plant, which will employ between 100 and 150 employees.

F. A. Jost, previously with the Farmers National Grain Corp. and Albert Schwill & Co., now heads a newly created cash grain department for Farroll Bros.

The stock exchange firm of Paul H. Davis & Co. is reported as entering the grain business, a membership in the Board of Trade having been acquired.

A new patriotic march by Mrs. Genevieve Whitlock Schreiner, whose husband, Frank L. Schreiner, is a director of the Chicago Board of Trade, has been given by her to the band of the Board of Trade Post of the American Legion, and will be rendered by the band at the Miami, Fla., meeting.

Abbott, Hoppin & Co. will be dissolved as of Sept. 30 and two new firms organized as of Oct. 1, one of which, Abbott, Proctor & Paine, will be composed of Gordon W. Abbott, William R. Proctor, Jr., Lewis A. Williams, James F. Shaw, Hugh E. Paine, Maynard C. Iverson, William F. Phillips, Robert W. Atkins, Lewis C. Colwell, Louis C. Seaverns and Burford L. Porter as general partners, the two latter at Chicago, and John Sise as special partner, to occupy former Abbott, Hoppin offices in New York and other cities. Three former members, G. B. Hoppin, B. C. Hoppin and Harold C. Haughey, will form Hoppin Bros. & Co., together with Russell S. Cooney, G. P. Pollen Jewett and Frederic G. Hoppin.

Members of the Board of Trade will vote Sept. 26 on two amendments to Rules 282 and 313. The amendment to Rule 313 eliminates the clause denying membership in the clearing house to corporations not members prior to Apr. 2, 1929, so that it will read as follows: "The clearing house may prescribe the qualifications of its own members. However, no person, corporation, or partnership shall become a member of the clearing house until approved by the board. An individual may be a member of the clearing house. A corporation may be a member of the clearing house if two of its bona fide and active executive officers are members of the Board of Trade and have registered their memberships for the use of the corporation under the provisions of Rule 226. A partnership may be a member of the clearing house if two of its general partners are members of the association and have registered their memberships for the use of the partnership under the provisions of Rule 226. No corporation which is a member of the clearing house may clear securities contracts thru the clearing house."

Delivery of grain in cars during the last three business days of a month is covered in an amendment to the rules of the Board of Trade posted for ballot, as follows: "Amend Rule 282, by inserting the words 'for storage' after the word 'approved' in the third line of section (c), so that the section, as amended, will read: '(c) The grain must be inspected within such three-day period by the Illinois State Grain Inspection Department and approved for storage during the same period by the grain sampling department of the ass'n.' Amend Rule 282, by adding after the word 'cars' in the fourth line of section (d) the following words, 'and certificate showing approval by grain sampling department for storage must be attached to delivery notice,' so that the section, as amended, will read: '(d) Deliveries in cars shall be made by the tender of delivery notices based on shippers' certificates of weight (if attached thereto), or railroad weights, or, in the absence of such weights, the marked capacity of the cars, and certificate showing approval by grain sampling department for storage must be attached to delivery notice.'"

Specialists in Ventilating Grain Elevator Legs and Grain Storage Bins

HH ROBERTSON CO
BUILDING PRODUCTS BUILDING PRODUCTS
PITTSBURGH, PA.

District offices in Chicago, St. Louis, Minneapolis and other large Cities
ROBERTSON PROTECTED METAL ROOFING AND SIDING IS STRONG AND CORROSION-PROOF

William E. Hutton, founder of W. E. Hutton & Co., members of the Board of Trade, died of pneumonia, at Cincinnati, O., Sept. 8, at the age of 89 years.

James E. Bennett & Co.'s indoor baseball team on Sept. 7 scored five runs in the eighth to defeat Shields & Co., 9 to 8, at Grant Park, in the first game of the three-game series to determine the champions of the La Salle St. Cashiers' League. The second game was scheduled for Sept. 12.

INDIANA

Perrysville, Ind.—Moore & Son have painted their elevator.

Kewanna, Ind.—Ross Curless, of Treaty, Ind., is the new manager of the Standard Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here.

Coatesville, Ind.—Darnall Bros. have installed a new truck dump in their elevator, operated as Coatesville Elvtr. & Feed Co.—H.

Evansville, Ind.—Mead Johnson & Co., manufacturers of baby foods from grains, are constructing a \$12,000 addition to their factory.

Hammond, Ind.—The plan to construct a modern distillery here on the present site of the Nowak Milling Corp.'s plant has been abandoned, due to increasing feed business. New feed machinery is being installed.

Hazleton, Ind.—The Hazelton Flour Mill, owned for the last 19 years by Dr. H. M. Arthur, has been sold to his son-in-law, Lowell W. Armstrong, who has managed the mill for the past two years and will continue to operate it.

Trafalgar, Ind.—Samuel Denton, manager of the W. M. Suckow elevator here for a number of years, died Aug. 13, at St. Vincent Hospital, Indianapolis, after an illness of two months, at the age of 59 years. He is survived by his wife, a son and two daughters.

Brice (Portland p. o.), Ind.—The elevator here owned by A. K. Murray, of Muncie, burned at noon, Aug. 27; loss, about \$5,000. A locomotive set fire to grass on the railroad right-of-way, the flames spread to the elevator coal shed and from there to the elevator proper. The house has not been operated for several years.

New Albany, Ind.—John H. Shine, head of the John H. Shine Feed & Grain Co., and for many years a leader in civic affairs here, died at his home Aug. 20, at the age of 69 years. Mr. Shine was a charter member of the local Chamber of Commerce and served as its pres. for two terms. He is survived by his widow, two sons and three daughters.

Jeffersonville, Ind.—Ernest Eberts, operating he Eberts Grain Co. at Louisville, Ky., handling grain and feed, with branch houses at Deputy, Nabb, Otisco, Memphis, Lexington and Scottsburg, Ind., has recently purchased industrial property here, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, which is now being cleared. It is understood that Mr. Eberts is planning to erect a grain elevator.—A. W. W.

Rossville, Ind.—The loss on the Mattix & Reveal elevator, the burning of which, following being struck by lightning, was reported in the Journals last number, was estimated at \$15,000; partly insured. Destroyed with the building were 500 bus. of wheat, 300 bus. of corn and a large quantity of feed. Messrs. Mattix and Reveal have operated the elevator for 16 years. Mr. Reveal being the resident manager. James Stephenson has bot the elevator site and will rebuild the elevator. Mr. Reveal will move to Lebanon, where he has an interest in an elevator.

Evansville, Ind.—Acquisition of the Union Elevator on Pigeon creek, off Grove St., by Igleheart Bros., Inc., a division of General Foods Corporation, has been announced. J. A. McCarty, local seed dealer, recently acquired the property, and sold it to Igleheart Bros. Remodeling is now under way which will transform the elevator, vacant for four years. Facilities for the storage of 200,000 bus. of grain and 100,000 bus. of ear corn are now being completed. Two truck dump and facilities for drying ear corn are being installed. Paul Pritchard, grain buyer for the concern, said corn will be drawn from southern Indiana and southeastern Illinois. A general merchandising business in corn will be handled with part being used in the manufacture of cereals in plants located in other parts of the country.—W. B. C.

IOWA

Jefferson, Ia.—Lowell Holt & Co., of Chicago, have closed their branch wire office here.

Jefferson, Ia.—The Fort Dodge Grain Co. has opened an office here with E. L. Patterson in charge.

Clutier, Ia.—Fred Hober has been appointed manager of the Nye & Jenks Grain Co.'s local elevator.

Audubon, Ia.—The Johnson Grain Co. has let contract to W. A. Klinger, Inc., for new belting and cups.

Cotter, Ia.—George B. Stapp & Co., operating an elevator here, are reported to have gone out of business.

Orchard, Ia.—A. J. Merfeld has bot the grain elevator and stock buying business here formerly operated by Art Gansen.

Sheldon, Ia.—Howard M. Holmes is opening an office here for the Farmers National Grain Corp., coming from Shenandoah, Ia.

Pringhar, Ia.—J. D. DeVries has disposed of his elevator at Sanborn, Ia., and has engaged in the grain business at this point.

Marengo, Ia.—The Marengo Grain Co. recently doubled its office space by using the space formerly occupied by the feed room, adjacent to the office.

Sioux Rapids, Ia.—The Quaker Oats Co. has had its local plant overhauled and the elevator and other buildings painted by the T. E. Ibberson Co.

Rock Valley, Ia.—W. W. Johnson, an early settler of this county and manager of an elevator here for several years, died at his home last month, at the age of 83 years.—Art Torkelson.

Lohrville, Ia.—Mike O'Brien, manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here for 23 years past, resigned last month and has been succeeded by Claude Parker, who has assisted him for 15 years.

Shenandoah, Ia.—The Farmers National Grain Corp.'s office here has been closed temporarily because of the drouth until another crop, and Howard Holmes, manager, has gone to Sheldon for the corporation.

Sanborn, Ia.—The Sanborn Grain & Livestock Exchange has taken over J. D. DeVries' elevator here, Mr. DeVries having gone to Pringhar, Ia. D. E. Wells is manager. Merchandise will be handled as a sideline.

Woden, Ia.—Ben Atzen, former assistant manager and bookkeeper at the elevator of the Farmers Exchange at Lake Park, Ia., has been appointed manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here, succeeding U. S. Ludeking.

Albert City, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has sued J. R. Pierson because he failed to deliver 5,000 bus. of corn which the elevator alleges he had orally agreed to sell at 50 cents per bu. The elevator wants the corn, not a money judgment.

Des Moines, Ia.—W. H. Harter, of Minneapolis, formerly with Bartlett-Frazier Co., will have charge of grain buying and selling at the 1,000,000-bu. elevator recently completed here for the Kellogg Elvtr. & Grain Corp. by the James Stewart Corp.

Sioux City, Ia.—Feed stored in the basement of the Consumers Feed Co. was damaged by water, on Aug. 20, when a floor covering an old elevator shaft collapsed and broke a sprinkling system. Firemen stopped the flow of water and repaired the break.

Bradgate, Ia.—The Quaker Oats Co.'s elevator annex at this station is being rebuilt and a new driveway put in by the T. E. Ibberson Co., which is making other repairs also. About 5,000 bus. of shelled corn was let out on the ground, on Aug. 21, when a bin wall gave way at the elevator.

Ackley, Ia.—The Wade elevator was bid in, on Sept. 3, for \$1,200 by A. A. Carstens, manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. here, from the receivership of the Ackley First National Bank. The elevator has not been operated for about seven years and probably will not be put into service, it is said.

Ringsted, Ia.—The Farmers Grain & Product Co. is building a 24x28-foot addition to its office, of the same clay block as the present office. The addition will be used mainly for the storage of machinery repairs, which the company is now handling. A glossy red paint is being put on the company's two elevators and the machine shed.

Marion, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. is building a large coal plant here, fitted for driving trucks into the shed for loading purposes, the building to be divided into six bins and to be completely iron clad. Cement foundations and floors will be used thruout. The T. E. Ibberson Co. is doing the work.

Doris (Independence p. o.), Ia.—Seven lots, a grain elevator (previously operated by the F. B. Maynard Estate), a residence and a store building, which constituted practically all of this town, were sold at auction Sept. 1 to the Independence Mill Co. for \$1,260. The property was owned by the Buchanan County National Bank.

Angus, Ia.—Orbin E. Brown, employe at the Clark Brown Grain Co.'s elevator, escaped serious injury on Aug. 31 when he fell a distance of 17 feet to a floor in the upper part of the elevator. He was working in the top of the building when a bar to which he was holding snapped. He struck the floor on his shoulders, but suffered no broken bones.

Early, Ia.—The Quaker Oats Co. has filed suit asking that Thomas J. Moore, a farmer near here, be compelled to live up to a sales contract to deliver 900 bus. of corn to the elevator here at 50 cents per bu. Because of failure to deliver the corn, the company had to buy corn on the market at 64½ cents to fulfill a sales contract and sustained a loss of \$130.50 on the deal, which it wants Moore to pay.

Ocheyedan, Ia.—Albert Johnson, owner and manager of an elevator here, believed to carry a large amount of cash with him, was waylaid on his way home from the elevator, on the evening of Aug. 21, by two bandits, who struck him on the head with the butt of a revolver. Instead of falling to the ground, Johnson grappled with them and fired six shots at them as they fled to their waiting auto parked in a nearby alley, altho suffering from a scalp wound and bruises.—Art Torkelson, with Lamson Bros. & Co.

Montour, Ia.—The grain, feed, seed, lumber and coal business formerly operated by Cronk Bros. has been purchased by the Central Iowa Grain Co. and the Schultz Lbr. Co., both of Toledo, Ia., and will be continued in Montour as two separate businesses. The Central Iowa Grain Co., operating in Marengo, Ia., also, will continue the grain, feed and seed business, and will make some improvements on the elevator. The Schultz Co. purchased the lumber yard equipment and stock, and will operate locally as the Montour Lbr. Co.

Decorah, Ia.—Bernatz Bros. Mill has been taken over by William Bernatz and his son Carl and will hereafter be known as the William Bernatz & Son Mill, the father and son having recently bot the interest of William's brother Charles. For the past 44 years William Bernatz has been operating the Old Stone Mill, as it is called locally, the Brick Mill, also a Bernatz property, has not been operated in recent years. The Stone Mill has been operated continuously for 80 years. Carl Bernatz will be in charge of the property.

KANSAS

Croft, Kan.—Pat Howell has bot the elevator here from the Arkansas City Milling Co.

Delia, Kan.—The Delia Grain Co. is closing its elevator. There is no crop to handle here this year.

Dresden, Kan.—The Robinson Elvtr. Co. has closed its elevators at this point and at Dellvale, Kan.

Patterson, Kan.—Vern Krehbiel has been appointed manager of the Sauer Milling Co.'s elevator here.

Topeka, Kan.—The mill plant buildings and equipment of the Topeka Flour Mills Corp. were damaged by windstorm on Aug. 18.

Macksville, Kan.—W. T. Shute, of Dodge City, a grain man for 35 years, has been appointed manager of the Farmers Co-op. Ass'n's elevator, succeeding Roy Hart, whose death was reported in the Journals last number.

WEEVIL ERADICATION

Use Liquifume Grain Fumigant for storage grains. Liquifume Flour Fumigant for flour and warehouse stocks.

Write us on your insect problems.

AMERICAN GRAIN FUMIGANT CO.
619 Flour Exch. Minneapolis, Minn.

Topeka, Kan.—Have been here for two months running the Willis Norton Elvtr.—Robt. N. Whinery, formerly Supt. Great Western Elvtr., Kansas City, Mo.

Sawyer, Kan.—George M. Gano, of Hutchinson, has purchased the Arkansas Mill & Elvtr. at this point and has had the elevator repaired. Harley Harrel is to continue as manager.

Hugoton, Kan.—The state is investigating the origin of the fire that destroyed the H. V. Parker Grain Co.'s elevator June 19, as reported in the Journals July 11, as it is now believed that the fire was of incendiary origin.

Phillipsburg, Kan.—The elevator here operated by the Farmers National Grain Corp. closed late in August because there was no grain to buy here because of the drouth. Allen Jones, manager, has gone to California.

Sublette, Kan.—George A. Ellsasser, of this city, has been selected to represent the truckers and scoopers on the Kansas State Code Authority of the grain elevator industry, the other members of which were reported in the June 27 Journals, page 519.

Hallowell, Kan.—The Farmers Union elevator was damaged to the extent of about \$15 by fire which broke out in the top of the building at 10:30 p. m., Aug. 6. Residents immediately answered the alarm and with a bucket brigade and fire extinguishers put out the fire before it had gained much headway.

McLouth, Kan.—George M. Casebier's elevator was struck by lightning about midnight, Aug. 14, and destroyed by the ensuing fire. The loss included 2,500 bus. of wheat and other grain and a truck. This elevator was the old Dobbs structure on the K. C. N. W. tracks. Seven years ago Mr. Casebier lost his elevator that stood on the L. & T. tracks, and McLouth is now without an elevator.

Eureka, Kan.—R. E. Teichgraber has purchased a warehouse near the Missouri Pacific tracks and plans construction of an elevator and two warehouses, the elevator, to be on the site of the present warehouse, which is being taken down, will have a capacity of about 15,000 bus., and will be equipped with a complete feed mixing plant. Mr. Teichgraber will operate his business (with the exception of the manufacture of flour) the same as before the fire, which destroyed the Eureka Roller Mills. The new structure will be completed by Dec. 1 and will be called the Eureka Mill & Elvtr.

Topeka, Kan.—Fakers specializing in fire extinguishing apparatus have been imposing upon Kansas elevator operators recently by pretending to represent "your fire insurance company," the state fire marshal or occasionally claim to be representing a fire extinguishing manufacturer. They have swindled Kansas elevator operators by inspecting their fire fighting apparatus and always pronouncing it defective. As usual with these sharpers, they take in the defective equipment in trade for what they represent to be new apparatus. However, upon careful inspection of what is offered, it develops it is not new, and on several occasions, the "new equipment" was worthless. Look out!

Topeka, Kan.—The Kansas City and the Chicago Boards of Trade will conduct an educational exhibit showing the marketing and processing of grain, at the Kansas Free Fair in this city, Sept. 10 to 15, and at the Kansas State Fair at Hutchinson, Sept. 15 to 21. Motion pictures showing methods of harvesting, marketing and processing in the grain centers of Europe will be shown in comparison with the efficiency and low costs in the United States. A brochure describing the movement of grain from the farm to consumptive channels has been prepared by the Kansas City Board of Trade for distribution at the fairs. In addition to Clarence Henry of the Chicago Board of Trade and Frank M. Stoll of the Kansas City Board of Trade, the following members of the Kansas City exchange will be in attendance at the grain exchange's booth: B. J. O'Dowd, E. R. Jessen, Stanley Christopher, Jr., W. B. Young, L. J. Byrne, Jr., and Warren E. Root.

Wichita, Kan.—The Commerce Mill & Elvtr. Co., operating a feed mill and flour brokerage business, sustained a \$5,000 fire loss, on Aug. 23, in its stock room.

KENTUCKY

Owensboro, Ky.—The Owensboro Milling Co. had a rather serious sprinkler leakage loss, the cause of which it was unable to ascertain, on Aug. 20. Heavy water was reported on the fourth floor of the mill, with considerable damage to contents and some damage to building.

Louisville, Ky.—Thomas G. Williams, 71 years old, former member of the firm of S. Zorn & Co., grain dealers of Louisville, died Aug. 31 at his home at Asheville, N. C., following a long illness. A native of Louisville, Mr. Williams entered the grain business in the employ of S. Zorn as a young man, and was connected with the company until his retirement three years ago. Surviving are his wife and two daughters.—A. W. W.

LOUISIANA

New Orleans, La.—Joseph V. Ferguson, retired grain and hay merchant and a prominent man of this city, died Aug. 27, after an illness of several months.

MARYLAND

Cumberland, Md.—Jefferson Mills, incorporated; capital stock, 1,000 shares common, no par value; incorporators: Margaret M. Naughton, Newton Heston and Marie L. Metz; to deal in grain, flour, etc.

Baltimore, Md.—Pennsylvania Railroad Elvtr. No. 2 has been purchased by the Norris Grain Co. The capacity of the elevator, which is a landmark here, is 275,000 bus., and until recently has been used by the railroad. The Norris Co. opened its Baltimore offices in the Chamber of Commerce Bldg. five years ago. It owns and operates approximately 30 elevators in different parts of the country. Samuel Phillips is manager of the local elevator.

MICHIGAN

Rodney, Mich.—D. Mansfield & Co. sustained hail damage on Aug. 2.

Pewamo, Mich.—The stockholders of the Pewamo Elvtr. Co. have voted to dissolve the corporation.

Owendale, Mich.—Windstorm caused a slight damage loss at the plant of the Michigan Bean Co. on July 24.

Lakeview, Mich.—Fire of undetermined origin slightly damaged the plant of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. on Aug. 16.

Buchanan, Mich.—Buchanan Co-ops., incorporated; capital stock, \$50,000; to deal in and with grain, beans, hay, seeds, etc.

Mattawan, Mich.—The Mattawan Feed Exchange recently installed an "Economy" Electro-Magnetic Separator in its elevator here.

Breckenridge, Mich.—The plant of the Ithaca Roller Mills, also known as the Breckenridge Bean & Grain Co., was damaged by windstorm on Aug. 7.

Salem, Mich.—The Salem Co-op. Co. has improved the equipment of its elevator by the installation of an "Economy" Electro-Magnetic Separator.

Lowell, Mich.—The King Milling Co. has awarded Burrell Eng. & Const. Co. contract for erecting 30,000 bus. additional storage capacity, equipped with jump-leg for getting grain into top bins.

Detroit, Mich.—Contract for a headhouse and a malting elevator of 500,000 bus. capacity has been let by the American Malting Co. to Burrell Eng. & Const. Co. Complete cleaning equipment is to be installed.

Lakeview, Mich.—The George Ferris elevator burned Aug. 17; loss, \$9,000; 150 bus. of wheat and oats and barley, 500 bus. of beans and equipment were destroyed. Defective wiring was given as the cause of the fire.

Lansing, Mich.—The Kim-Murphy Elvtr. & Milling Co., reported in the July 25 Journals as having leased the Cushman Elvtr. & Milling Co.'s property here for a period of two years, has completed remodeling the plant, installing new feed grinding equipment and also a bean picking department. The company plans to manufacture a number of livestock feeds.

Oakley, Mich.—Windstorm slightly damaged the elevator plant of Gertrude, Irene and Arthur Jarred on Aug. 2.

Saginaw, Mich.—George P. Waldbauer, general superintendent of the Michigan Bean Co.'s elevator, was killed by the fumes of hydrocyanic acid gas used to fumigate a large grain bin, on Aug. 15. Mr. Waldbauer, who had always been scornful of the dangers of the gas, entered the bin after the release of the gas without a mask, altho a subordinate protested his doing so.

Battle Creek, Mich.—Excavation started late in August adjoining the present elevator of the Kellogg Co. for the construction of an 800,000-bu. storage addition, to be finished in 60 days, and consisting of 14 re-inforced concrete bins, 30 feet in diameter and 100 feet high, with conveyor belts above and below, and new trapper in cupola. The John S. Metcalf Co. has the contract.

St. Joseph, Mich.—The property of the Reliance Elvtr. Co. has been sold to the bondholders on a mortgage foreclosure. W. R. Payne, receiver for the Commercial National Bank, which held one \$500 mortgage bond on the \$20,000 mortgage issued in 1929, was named trustee for the entire group of bondholders. As trustee he bid in the property for \$21,825 due on the mortgage at this time.

Charlotte, Mich.—It is reported that negotiations, which have been going on for some time, have been completed for the sale of the entire L. H. Shepherd Grain, Bean & Milling Co.'s elevator and mill property to the Minor Walton Bean Co., of Grand Rapids, which is now operating the elevator. The flour and feed milling business, in which Otis Shupp owns a half interest, would be continued under Shupp's management.

MINNESOTA

Mazeppa, Minn.—L. H. Meyer has opened the elevator here for the J. G. Dill Co.

Ada, Minn.—The Ada Elvtr. Co. has bot the Ada Farmers Co-op. Co.'s elevator here.

Clara City, Minn.—The new manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator is Mr. Weflen.

Lucan, Minn.—Wind damaged the elevator roof of the Springfield Milling Co. on Aug. 18.

Granite Falls, Minn.—C. D. Stoppe's elevator burned last month from fire of unknown origin.

Carlos, Minn.—N. P. R. Nelson has been appointed grain buyer for the Woodworth Elvtr. Co. here.

Kenneth, Minn.—The Kenneth Farmers Elvtr. Co. has renewed its charter for another 30 years.

Barrett, Minn.—Wind damaged the roofing on the cupola of mill belonging to G. H. Gustafson on Aug. 18.

Waldorf, Minn.—The Waldorf Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, A. W. Ballweber, manager, has installed a new 15-ton truck scale.

Duluth, Minn.—George A. Collins, 42 years of age, state grain inspector here for a number of years, died in a Minneapolis hospital.

Hazel, Minn.—It is reported that the Math Barzen Co.'s elevator, that has been closed for several seasons past, will be re-opened this fall.

Duluth, Minn.—New members of the Duluth Board of Trade include Godfrey Morgan, Buffalo, N. Y., sec'y Kellogg Grain & Elvtr. Corp.

St. Paul, Minn.—The plant of the Capital Flour Mills, Inc., was damaged by windstorm on Aug. 18, also the plant of the St. Paul Milling Co.

Guckeen, Minn.—A new 15-h.p. type "Z" engine has been installed for the Farmers Elvtr. Co. and other repairs made, the T. E. Ibberson Co. doing the work.

Bejou, Minn.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. recently had the T. E. Ibberson Co. install a 15-ton scale, with a dump in the boot tank and other mechanical equipment, in its elevator.

Cosmos, Minn.—Mr. Rasmussen is the new manager of the elevator here owned by C. A. Bunyan, of Hutchinson, Minn., succeeding John Larson, who is now employed by the Stearns Lbr. Co. here.

Strandquist, Minn.—The Hoover Grain Co.'s elevator here (formerly owned by Math Barzen) is now managed by G. B. Hauger, former manager of the Farmers Co-op. Co.'s elevator at Winger, Minn.

Scouler-Bishop Grain Co.

Consign Us

WICHITA or KANSAS CITY

Thief River Falls, Minn.—Rasmus Oen and Harry Prichard have formed the Prichard-Oen Grain Co., to engage in grain and seed buying with headquarters in the Prichard elevator on the Soo tracks at Fifth street. Extensive repairs are under way on the elevator property.

Park Rapids, Minn.—The Farmers Produce Exchange was damaged by fire on Aug. 15. Exact cause of fire is unknown, but reports received indicate that a slipping belt or other mechanical hazard was responsible. Gatchell Tanton Co. had stock stored in the building.

Chokio, Minn.—M. F. Reardon, employed at the elevator for several years, has been appointed manager of the Chokio Equity Exchange elevator. Mr. Salmonson, who has been manager since the resignation of L. E. Eddy a number of years ago, was relieved of his duties recently because of alleged irregularities.

Wabasha, Minn.—Recent improvements at the plant of the Wabasha Roller Mill Co. will increase the capacity to 1,400 barrels of flour per day. New rolls and sifters have been installed and a new power plant, consisting of two diesel engines with a combined horsepower of 770, will replace contracted electric power.

Wabasha, Minn.—A new \$20,000 elevator, warehouse and seed cleaning plant is under construction for the J. G. Dill Co., whose plant burned May 9, as previously reported. The entire plant is to be completed by Oct. 17. Sedlitz, Schwab & Co. have the contract. Equipment includes DP cups, Strotco Belting for leg, Strong-Scott Head Drive, truck dump and manlift, boots to be fitted with ball bearings.

Sedan, Minn.—The fire that destroyed the elevator and feed mill of the Sedan Grain Co. on Friday, Aug. 9, as reported in the Journals last number, came as the result of a dust explosion in the mill, it is reported, which took place when the switch was turned off by Manager Tacklind after he had finished some grinding. Mr. Tacklind being quite badly burned and another man, who stood in the door, was thrown across the alley against the wall on the other side and was injured somewhat. Both men were taken to the hospital for treatment. Fires broke out after the explosion, but they were extinguished. At about 2:30 Sunday morning the fire started again, but had gained too great a headway before it was discovered, to be put out. The loss, including that of the railroad depot, was about \$10,000; the elevator property was fully insured.

Red wing, Minn.—The Fleischmann Malting Co.'s 700,000-bu. additional storage to its plant here, contract for which was given to Barnett & Record Co., as reported in the July 25 Journals, will consist of 12 cylindrical bins and 24 interstices, the latter subdivided; 110 feet in height. All bins will be fitted with the Zeleny Thermometer System with control room over storage. All sash will be equipped with venting mechanism to release any built up pressures. There will be two conveyor belts above the storage and two below. Two of the conveyor belts are operated by geared motors direct connected, the other two by geared motors thru roller chain. Because of the difference in height between the old and the new storage, a jack leg has been installed between the two storage units. This leg is operated by motor thru silent and roller chain reduction unit. All motors are totally enclosed. The engineers plan to have this work completed in 30 days.

MINNEAPOLIS LETTER

R. S. Stephens, well known trader on the Chamber of Commerce, has become associated with the John Kellogg Co.

The Grain Commission Merchants Ass'n of Minneapolis held its annual meeting Aug. 29, electing Minor B. Gold, pres.; E. F. Barrett, vice-pres., and J. H. McNary, sec'y.

The death of William W. Eastman, local manager for Harris, Upham & Co., of Chicago, occurred last month at his summer home at Nisswa, Minn. Mr. Eastman was 48 years of age.

The death of Walter A. Wood, associated with the feed department of Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., occurred at his home in this city on Aug. 27, following a week's illness with pneumonia. Formerly office manager for the Schreiber Milling & Grain Co., of this city, Mr. Wood continued in that capacity when the company was bought by the Nutrena Feed Mills, Inc., and when the latter company ceased operations a few weeks ago, he connected with the Archer-Daniels-Midland Co. Mr. Wood, who was 45 years of age, is survived by his wife and one child.

New members of the Chamber of Commerce include H. H. Ames.

We are indebted to Sec'y John G. McHugh, of the Chamber of Commerce of Minneapolis, for the 51st annual report of the chamber, for the year ending with Dec. 31, 1933, which contains the usual valuable statistics of the grain industry of this city, such as grains received and shipped for each month of the year, receipts and shipments of wheat, corn and oats each year from 1876 to 1933, the same of barley, rye and flaxseed from 1883 to 1933, daily closing prices of Minneapolis cash wheat for each month of the year, also of other grains, and statistical information of other markets and crop reports. The list of members of the Chamber of Commerce is revised to Jan. 11, 1934.

The Fleischmann Malting Co. has awarded contract to the Leck Const. Co. for the construction of a 500,000-bu. addition to its plant here. The addition will consist of 10 cylindrical bins and 12 interstices, divided in three. The height of the bins will be 110 feet, inside diameter 24', 2". A 24" conveyor belt, with tripper, will be above the tanks and two 24" belts below. These belts will be operated by geared motors. To elevate grain from the old work house to the belt above the new storage, a "jump" leg will be installed. This leg will have a capacity of 6,500 bus. per hour. A turn-over leg having a capacity of 4,500 bus. per hour will be constructed alongside the new storage. D-P cups will be used on both legs. Excavating was started Aug. 24, job to be completed in 60 days. This storage unit will be built under the supervision of R. J. Keehn.

MISSOURI

Versailles, Mo.—The Versailles Produce Co. recently added a feed mixer to its equipment.

St. Louis, Mo.—Stanley Dreyer, of the Dreyer Commission Co., will forsake the ranks of bachelorhood on Oct. 6. The wedding takes place in this city.

Clarence, Mo.—Approximately \$200 in currency was stolen from the safe of the Clarence Grain Co. during the night of Aug. 13, the burglars jimmying the safe after gaining entrance thru an office window.

Pattonsburg, Mo.—Earl Moad, of this city, is the representative of the non-facility dealers on the Missouri State Code Authority of grain elevators. The other representatives were reported in the June 27 Journals, on page 529.

St. Louis, Mo.—Frank J. Brown, a former grain commission merchant of this city, who retired a number of years ago, died Aug. 16, in Little Rock, at the home of his son, Carroll L. Brown, with whom he lived. Besides the son, a married daughter survives him.

Clarksdale, Mo.—Dake Bros. flour mill burned shortly after 7 o'clock, Aug. 6; loss, \$10,000; no insurance. The cause of the fire was an oil stove, which exploded shortly after it had been lit to heat water. Within three days after the fire the Dake Bros. were ready to buy grain on the corner of their property until temporary quarters could be erected.

KANSAS CITY LETTER

Kansas City, Kan.—A test case will be brot before the Kansas Supreme Court to determine the legality of the self-liquidating feature of the loan of \$1,176,000 to this city by the P. W. A. for the construction of a 3,000,000-bu. grain elevator, as reported in the Aug. 8 Journals. The elevator would be municipally owned, but leased to private parties, and the city would retire the loan with the proceeds derived from rentals.

Kansas City, Mo.—J. S. Bache & Co. will be represented here on the Board of Trade by Martin J. Lawless, who formerly represented Mensendieck Grain Co.

H. E. Witham, manager of the Farmers Union Jobbing Ass'n since 1927, is to direct organization work of the Kansas City division of the Farmers National Grain Corp., starting Sept. 1. He will co-ordinate the work of departments dealing directly with co-operative country elevators.

B. J. O'Dowd, of the Simonds-Shields-Lonsdale Grain Co., accompanied by his wife and another couple, contemplates driving to Memphis for the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n convention, Oct. 15 to 17, and then driving on down to New Orleans after the convention and taking the Caribbean cruise to Cuba, Central America and the Panama Canal. He expects to be gone from Kansas City about 30 days.

William H. Burns, local manager for James E. Bennett & Co., of Chicago, died Sept. 1 from the effects of a cerebral hemorrhage suffered a week before while at his office in the Board of Trade Bldg. Mr. Burns, who was 59 years of age, had been a member of the Kansas City Board of Trade for 21 years. He had a wide acquaintance in the Southwest grain trade, and was held in high esteem by fellow members of the exchange.

MONTANA

Carter, Mont.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. contemplates making extensive improvements next summer, it is reported.

Richland, Mont.—E. K. Babcock is the new manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, succeeding Elmer Brockmeier.

Plevna, Mont.—The Columbia Elvtr. Co.'s elevator and the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co.'s elevator were burned late in August.

Poplar, Mont.—Poplar Farmers Union Elvtr. Co., incorporated; capital stock, \$50,000; incorporators: Ben Holte, E. A. Manley, P. A. Smithstad, Anfin Simonson and Felix McGowan, all of Poplar.

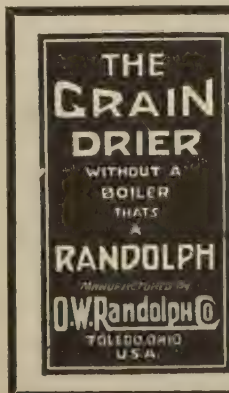
Circle, Mont.—At a recent meeting of the stockholders of the two farmers' elevators here, it was voted to consolidate the two organizations and to continue as the Farmers Union Elvtr. Co. of Circle.

Missoula, Mont.—The Missoula flour mill, closed for several years, resumed operations Sept. 1. Frank Wright, owner. The building has been remodeled and the machinery has been rebuilt. The daily capacity will be 75 barrels.

Hobson, Mont.—W. L. Smart, former manager of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co.'s elevator at Carter, Mont., is now buying grain here for the Farmers National Grain Corp., succeeding J. H. Garrison, who has gone to Carter, as reported in the Journals last number.

Polson, Mont.—Munters Feed & Seed Store has taken over the feed and seed business formerly operated by B. Joe Wilson and is making a number of improvements in the equipment such as having the rollers on the grinder sharpened and the cleaning machine renovated and repaired.

Laurel, Mont.—A payment of 12 percent of claims against the Walsh Grain Co. was made during the first week of August by the storage ticket holders com'ite, the payment bringing the total dividends so far received to approximately 60 cents a bu. Nearly all assets have been cleaned up except for a suit for recovery and some minor collections.



RANDOLPH DRIERS

FOR

Grain, Soya Beans, Rice

AND

Dehydrators for Alfalfa,
Sweet Corn and Vegetables



Peerless, Mont.—A heavy wind blew over small out-building, causing some damage to roof, at the plant of the Farmers Union Elvtr. Co. on Aug. 6.

Great Falls, Mont.—Cargill Elvtrs., Inc., of Minneapolis, Minn., has incorporated in this state. The firm is capitalized at \$600,000, with \$132,583 invested in Montana. Art S. Jardine is state agent.

NEBRASKA

Mitchell, Neb.—The Mitchell Elvtr. Co. recently installed a new truck scale of 40,000 pound capacity.

Ellis, Neb.—Work is under way repairing the corn cribs for the Shannon Grain Co., which were badly damaged by a recent twister.

Papillion, Neb.—The representative of the truckers on the Nebraska State Code Authority is Leon Cockerill, of this city. The personnel of the authority was given in the June 27 Journals, page 532.

North Platte, Neb.—Fred L. Burke has been appointed receiver of the North Platte Flour Mills by the trustees for the bondholders. The plant, which includes an elevator, has not been operated for several months.

Shelby, Neb.—The elevator owned by A. C. Dunning and operated by the Dawson Grain Co., of Omaha, Neb., burned Aug. 29; loss, \$15,000; covered by insurance; cause of fire, lighting. The elevator contained 11,000 bus. of wheat and 9,000 bus. of corn.

St. Paul, Neb.—Shortly after 6 p. m., Aug. 7, smoke was seen coming from the scale pit of the Farmers Grain & Supply Co.'s elevator, but the fire was put out without any great damage. It was that that a lighted cigarette may have been carelessly thrown on the platform and carried into the pit by the wind.

NEW ENGLAND

Boston, Mass.—Applicants for membership in the Boston Grain & Flour Exchange include Fred W. Stock.

Boston, Mass.—The Continental Grain Co. has leased the Mystic Elvtr. of the Boston & Maine Railroad here. The M. A. Long Co. has the contract for repair work and installation of Fuller Co. pneumatic system for unloading boats.

NEW JERSEY

Paterson, N. J.—Paterson Flour Mills, incorporated; to manufacture and distribute flour. Application for incorporation made by Elmer Friedbauer.

NEW MEXICO

Hagerman, N. M.—It is reported that a loan of \$60,000 was made by the R. F. C. in June to the Pecos Valley Alfalfa Mill, of this city.

NEW YORK

New York, N. Y.—The plant of the Farmers Feed Co. was damaged by fire Aug. 31; loss \$25,000, including that by smoke.

Adams, N. Y.—W. A. Mather, feed dealer, a former director of the Eastern Federation of Feed Merchants, is a candidate for nomination as assemblyman in Jefferson County.

New York, N. Y.—The securities market on the exchange has been authorized by the board of managers of the New York Produce Exchange to apply for registration as a national securities exchange under the securities exchange act of 1934.

NORTH DAKOTA

Menoken, N. D.—The Powers Elvtr. here has been closed. Charles Graves was manager.

Killdeer, N. D.—H. H. Goth has opened the Killdeer Flour Mill for grinding on an exchange basis.

Grandin, N. D.—The Grandin Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. sustained damage to its property on Aug. 24 by fire of unknown origin.

Valley City, N. D.—The E. F. Carlston Co., of Minneapolis, has opened a grain office here, with market reports by wire. Vaughn Cowell is manager.

Absaraka, N. D.—The Farmers Union Ass'n has completed a new elevator here. George Cooper is manager. The former elevator burned over a year ago.

Oakes, N. D.—The Nicholson elevator has been closed. John Brown, manager.

Nortonville, N. D.—The Hoover Grain Co.'s elevator, operated as the Nortonville Elvtr. Co., had a very slight damage loss caused by wind-storm on Aug. 18.

Gardner, N. D.—The Gardner Grain Co. has awarded the contract to the T. E. Ibberson Co. for a complete new driveway, along with other repairs, spouting, etc.

Stirum, N. D.—A. O. Bakke, former manager of the Stirum Grain Co.'s elevator, has gone to Cogswell, N. D., where he is manager of the Cogswell Co-op. Grain Co.'s elevator.

Bloom, N. D.—Fire of unknown origin, originating in the cupola and in the immediate vicinity of driving connections, damaged the plant of the Bloom Farmers Elvtr. Co. on Aug. 10.

Grand Forks, N. D.—A loan of not more than \$500,000 to the State Mill & Elvtr. for the purchase of wheat has been authorized by the State Industrial Commission, the money to be loaned by the Bank of North Dakota.

Bismarck, N. D.—C. B. Nupen, a veteran elevator man, has been appointed chief elevator accountant for the North Dakota Railroad Commission, succeeding O. E. Johnson, who resigned to become accountant of the State Mill & Elvtr. at Grand Forks.

Scranton, N. D.—The Scranton Equity Exchange is wrecking two of its elevators here and salvaging the material to use in the construction of a new 50,000-bu. elevator. Patterson Bros. have the contract for construction. The estimated cost of the new house is \$24,000.

Cogswell, N. D.—The Cogswell Co-op. Grain Co. expects to make improvements on its elevator plant next June or July if crops look favorable. A. O. Bakke, former manager of the Stirum Grain Co.'s elevator at Stirum, N. D., recently succeeded I. R. Olson (now at Moorhead, Minn.) as manager here.

Ashley, N. D.—Ashley Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co., incorporated; capital stock, \$25,000; incorporators: C. C. Fischer, Karl E. Bauman, Andrew Rothfuss, C. J. Kaul, Gotthelf Pfeife; to operate feed mills and to market and process all agricultural products. The company has leased the Miles elevator, which it is now operating. It will buy grain and sell feed, flour and coal. Fred Rittmiller is manager.

Starkweather, N. D.—The W. L. Noyes Elvtr. has been re-opened and H. H. Knauss, of McVillie, has been appointed manager. The elevator had been closed since last fall after the threshing season, except for about two days a week, when it was open for feed grinding during the winter. On Aug. 22 an explosion in the feed mill building damaged the building considerably. Chemicals were used to extinguish the fire which broke out following the explosion. Stock was also slightly damaged.

OHIO

Marysville, O.—Wind damaged the roof of the mill building of Spurrier Bros., Inc., on Aug. 9.

Bellefontaine, O.—Downing & Co., local dealers in coal, feed and grain, are adding a 25-barrel flour unit.

Ashville, O.—We are installing a new Eureka Corn Cutter and Grader in our elevator here.—Ashville Grain Co., per G. Cline.

Bryan, O.—Burness Charles, who operated a feed mill here for several years, died Aug. 25, from pneumonia, at the age of 56 years.

Conneaut, O.—The Conneaut Grain & Feed Co. has been incorporated as the Conneaut Grain & Fuel Co.; incorporators: C. R. Phelps and John Deck. The company will operate under the same policy as in the past. A 15,000-bu. elevator is operated here.

North Lewisburg, O.—A. F. Edelblute and John Loibl are now operating the former Miller Beltz Mill under the name of the North Lewisburg Milling Co. New equipment has been installed.

Portsmouth, O.—Mail addressed to the Portsmouth Hominy Co. is returned by the post office marked "Not in business," altho this company was reported to have started its new cereal plant in June.

Toledo, O.—Under the management of P. J. Hogan, formerly with H. L. Kimball, feed dealer of Port Huron, Mich., the Farmers Elvtr. here has started business again. A full line of feeds will be handled.

Fostoria, O.—A two-story building has been bot by the Farmers National Grain Corp., which operates an elevator here, and a \$25,000 building will be erected adjoining, for the merchandising department's use.

Lippincott (Urbana p. o.), O.—Armstrong & Johnson's grain elevator was robbed during the night of Aug. 20 of \$42 in money and \$15 in checks. Entrance to the building was gained by prying open an outside door.

Cleveland, O.—Nathan, Samuel and Aaron Sheinbart, operating as the I. Sheinbart Milling Co., a partnership for many years, have filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy, listing liabilities at \$84,624 and assets at \$10,762.

Columbus, O.—New members of the Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n are: P. W. Davis, Leipsic; Kleisch Bros., Williamstown; Noble Barringer, Continental; M. Berger, Cleveland, and S. M. Ratcliffe, Buffalo, N. Y.

Cincinnati, O.—The new headhouse for the Early & Daniel Co., plans and specifications for which are being prepared by Horner & Wyatt (as reported in the Journals last number), will be designed to handle about 60 cars a day in and out, and will be equipped with two 2,500-bu. grain hopper scales, receiving separator, clipper and the usual grain elevating, cleaning and weighing machinery.

Cincinnati, O.—Frank J. Currus, former head of the Currus Grain Co. (now out of business) and former director and sec'y of the Cincinnati Board of Trade, who has been in the grain business for more than 30 years, has assumed charge of a new department of Westheimer & Co. (who are members of the Chicago Board of Trade), thru which trades may be made in cotton, rubber, tin, silk, copper, hides and other commodities.

LaRue, O.—A one-story addition, 24x40 feet, is being built to the elevator buildings recently purchased by F. J. Laubis & Son, as reported in the Aug. 8 Journals. Part of the structure will be used for the hammer mill, mixer and seed cleaning machinery, and part will be used for feed storage. A corn crib will be built on the south end of the addition. The building will be wood on a concrete foundation and will be covered with metal siding.

OKLAHOMA

El Reno, Okla.—Burley M. Fowler, assistant superintendent of the Wichita Mill & Elvtr. Co., Wichita Falls, Tex., has been made superintendent of the El Reno Mill & Elvtr. Co.'s plant. Both companies are units of General Mills, Inc.

The Oklahoma State Code Authority is composed of the following members: C. T. James, of Gage, representing line elevators; Gordon Hayton, Billings, Independent elevators; M. M. Church, Jet, independent co-operative elevators; Harry Palacek, Enid, truckers; Merle Howard, Enid, Farmers National Grain Corp.; E. J. Clark, Marshall, Farmers Co-op. Grain Dealers Ass'n; Ben U. Feuquay, Enid, member at large.

HESS DIRECT HEAT DRIERS FOR SHELLED GRAIN — EAR CORN FOR NONE BETTER

HESS WARMING & VENTILATING COMPANY

1211 So. Western Avenue

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

HESS DRIER CO., LTD.

68 Higgins Ave.

WINNIPEG, MAN.

Sharon, Okla.—A feed mill is being installed in the elevator of the Zahn Grain Co. here.

Clinton, Okla.—A damage of \$50 resulted from the switchbox at the Farmers Elevtr. Co.'s elevator catching fire on Aug. 24.

Hobart, Okla.—Grain dealers, elevator men and farmers met at the court house Aug. 18, to hear Dr. H. J. Haskell, senior plant pathologist from the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, discuss methods of combating smut in wheat. For several years smut damage has been serious in the southwestern counties of Oklahoma. Meetings are being held in seven other cities during Dr. Haskell's tour of the state.

Shawnee, Okla.—Temporary offices of the Shawnee Milling Co. were established in the machinery room on Monday, following the fire of Saturday, Aug. 11, as reported in the Journals last number, and plans were made for supplying the trade in this territory with products from the company's other mills in the state. Plans for rebuilding are going forward. Just what damage was done to the wheat in the 600,000-bu. concrete elevator has not yet been announced.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Auburn, Wash.—Dave Griffith, feed man, is a candidate for the state senate.

Walla Walla, Wash.—Robert Anderson has opened a new grain office here, with J. L. Elam, grain dealer in this city a number of years ago, as manager.

Pasco, Wash.—The buildings, together with about 130,000 bus. of wheat, of the Pasco Grain & Elevtr. Co., now owned by the Boyd-Conlee Co. and J. J. Chisholm, burned recently.

Pendleton, Ore.—The Republican central com'tee has selected Carl Sager, manager of the Farmers Elevtr. Co.'s elevator here for the past 12 years, as candidate for mayor in the fall election.

Halsey, Ore.—Clyde Koontz, grain and seed dealer of this place, died at his home here Sept. 1. He had never fully recovered from a paralytic stroke suffered about a year ago. He was 52 years of age.

Arimo, Ida.—G. V. Brady and his father, L. E. Brady, have taken over the management of the Arimo Milling Co., which for many years was operated by the late W. J. Brady, brother of G. V. Brady.

Vancouver, Wash.—The first grain ship to visit the dock of the new 2,000,000-bu. elevator (operated by the Pacific Continental Grain Co.), the official opening of which was held on Aug. 17, as reported in the Journals last number, was the Pt. Gorda, which took on about 21,600 bus. on Aug. 21. The vessel had a large cargo aboard before touching this dock. The operation of loading ran without a hitch.

Seattle, Wash.—In the T. H. Shaw case, in which the Ass'n has undertaken to collect for members and their customers against the commission merchant bond of the above defunct concern, feed men are advised that the file on the case is now, we believe, complete, practically all dishonored drafts being now at hand. Our attorney hopes to close up the case and distribute the bond money (as far as it will go pro rata) within a week.—Floyd Oles, manager, Pacific N.-W. Feed Ass'n.

PORTLAND LETTER.

The Triangle Milling Co. contemplates making alterations and additions to its mill and warehouse, representing a cost of \$5,000.

Mail addressed to Blirup & Williams is returned by the post office marked "Gone." This firm opened up in the Board of Trade Bldg. last fall, to do a general grain brokerage business.

At the annual meeting of the board of directors of the Portland Merchants Exchange, held last month, the following officers were elected: Pres., Harold E. Sanford; vice-pres., F. N. Mills; sec'y, B. J. Greer; treas., E. C. Davis.

Portland, Ore.—Vance A. Thomas died from a heart attack in the surf at Long Beach, where he had a summer home, Sept. 2. Mr. Thomas, in the employ of Kerr Gifford & Co. for over 15 years, was swimming with his daughter at the time.

David Adam Pattullo, 67, manager of Bal-four, Guthrie & Co.'s flour mill here from its founding until his retirement about four years ago, died at his home on the Scholl's Ferry road. Mr. Pattullo for forty years stood high in grain and flour mill circles. He was also active in Y. M. C. A. and church circles.—F. K. H.

PENNSYLVANIA

Chambersburg, Pa.—In the warehouse of Walker Bros., grain and feed merchants here, on Aug. 6 a metal drum containing 500 pounds of molasses exploded, forcing the drum thru the roof.

Kinzers, Pa.—Amos S. Hess & Son's flour mill, built 150 years ago and only recently remodeled, burned on Aug. 28, the fire being caused by the backfiring of a gasoline engine. The mill was valued at \$25,000; partly insured.

Harrisburg, Pa.—The Pennsylvania Millers & Feed Dealers Ass'n will hold its annual convention in this city, at the Penn Harris Hotel, Sept. 19 to 21. Codes for retail feed dealers and for flour millers will be discussed and a code com'tee chosen.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Belle Fourche, S. D.—The Hulett Flour Mill, Mr. Cash manager, burned recently, together with its contents.

Clayton, S. D.—Ewald Pidde, miller, is reported as contemplating building a new and up-to-date mill here.

Rockham, S. D.—The Eagle Roller Mill Co.'s local elevator will be repaired and painted. The T. E. Ibberson Co. has the contract.

Castlewood, S. D.—Extensive repairs are being made at the elevator of the Eagle Roller Mill Co. here. The T. E. Ibberson Co. is doing the work.

Geddes, S. D.—E. L. Hourska, of Bijou Hills, S. D., is the new manager of the Geddes Grain Co.'s elevator, succeeding Ben Meis, manager for the past 20 years.

Clark, S. D.—The Cargill Elevtr. Co. has appointed Joe Arnold, formerly manager of the Miller Elevtr. Co.'s elevator at Twin Brooks, S. D., manager of its local elevator.

Clark, S. D.—Lightning damaged the plant of the Local Grain Co. on Aug. 13, damaging shingles and causing several small fires to break out, which did slight damage to other parts of the building.

Twin Brooks, S. D.—Joe Arnold has resigned as manager of the Miller Elevtr. Co.'s elevator here to accept a position as manager of the Cargill Elevtr. Co.'s elevator at Clark, S. D. H. V. Hanson has succeeded him here.

Hudson, S. D.—O. A. Streater, who recently sold his elevator at Inwood, Ia., to the Quaker Oats Co., as reported in the Journals last number, has bot the L. H. Finch elevator here, which he is now operating. He has let the contract to W. A. Klinger, Inc., for remodeling the elevator, foundation, new spouting leg, complete manlift, new century enclosed motor, head drive, grain gates, painting and reshingling main roofs.

SOUTHEAST

Decatur, Ala.—The Albany Grain & Coal Co., reported in the Journals last number as having lost its plant by fire recently, re-opened offices in a temporary building at the site of the old plant, the third day after the fire and was ready for business. Rebuilding of the plant will start soon.

Birmingham, Ala.—Twenty carloads of hay were destroyed by fire, Aug. 13, which broke out in the Birmingham Grain Co.'s storeroom, the cause being given as spontaneous combustion. The building was fireproof, and the closing of a fire door kept the flames from spreading. Loss to stock, about \$8,000; covered by insurance.

Augusta, Ga.—The Feedright Milling Co., manufacturers of feeds exclusively, and specializing in poultry mash and dairy rations, has just completed a fine new feed mill, equipped with the most up-to-the-minute machinery. It has a storage capacity of approximately 60,000 bus. of bulk grain, between 40 and 50 carloads of sacked raw materials and approximately 30,000 gallons of cane and beet molasses, in addition to a large space set aside for manufactured feed that is carried in stock to facilitate quick shipments to customers. The mill contains a scratch grain unit, poultry mash unit, horse and mule feed unit, dairy feed unit, and corn grinding and pulverizing unit, these units having a combined capacity of output of 20 sacks per minute, or 480 tons for an eight-hour day. The company expects to be in the new mill by Sept. 15.

Town Creek, Ala.—Lander's grist mill was one of ten business buildings destroyed in a fire, on Aug. 8, that started in a moving picture house and swept the business section.

TENNESSEE

Collierville, Tenn.—J. W. Skinner, pres. of the company bearing his name, plans building a feed mill here. He is now building a large steel warehouse and storeroom on one corner of the lot. Mr. Skinner has a feed mixing plant at Forest Hill, Tenn., but plans to move that business to this point, making the Forest Hill location a feed store only. The old warehouse and shed here will be used as a mixing room and storehouse for cottonseed meal.

TEXAS

Ralls, Tex.—Keller Grain & Feed Co., incorporated; capital stock, \$1,000; incorporators: J. W. Keller, H. G. Isbell and F. A. Bailey.

McGregor, Tex.—Fire of undetermined origin damaged the mill and Elevtr. "B" of the McGregor Milling & Grain Co. and also damaged stock on Aug. 24.

Dallas, Tex.—The Nashville Elevtr. & Warehouse Corp., of Nashville, Tenn., has been incorporated to do business in Texas. F. F. Bokern and M. L. Relfe, this city, are Texas agents.

Wichita Falls, Tex.—After being an employee of the Wichita Mill & Elevtr. Co. for 15 years and weighmaster and assistant superintendent since 1922, Burley M. Fowler has been promoted to the position of superintendent of the El Reno Mill & Elevtr. Co. at El Reno, Okla., both plants being General Mills units.

Sherman, Tex.—Horatio G. Stinnett, Sr., well-known pioneer miller of this state, died at his home in this city, Aug. 24, after a short illness, from heart trouble, at the age of 72 years. As a youth he was associated with his father in the operation of a small grist mill, which, under his direction, grew to be a 1,500-barrel mill, known as the Diamond Milling Co. About two years ago the family sold its holdings in the milling property to Kay Kimbrell. Mr. Stinnett is survived by his widow, two sons and a daughter. One son, Horatio G. Stinnett, Jr., is pres. and general manager of the Harvest Queen Mill & Elevtr. Co., at Plainview, Tex.

Fort Worth

The Fastest
Growing Grain
Market in the
Southwest

is the logical market for
your grain.

Try any of these Fort
Worth Grain and Cotton
Exchange Members:

James E. Bennett & Co.

Grains, Stocks, Provisions

Smith-Ingraham Grain Co.

Domestic and Export Grains, Field Seeds

The Ft. Worth Elev. & Whsg. Co.

Federally Licensed Storage, Consignments

UTAH

Ogden, Utah.—The Intermountain Grain Cooperative (incorporated under Delaware laws) has completed its organization by filing incorporation papers here, and will do a general grain business in Utah and Idaho, taking over the interests of the Intermountain Grain Growers Ass'n.

Ogden, Utah.—Grain handlers of Utah and Idaho met in this city recently and elected the following code authority for country grain elevators: Chairman, W. A. Talbot, manager for the Farmers National Grain Corp. at Ogden; vice-chairman, Norman W. Crowther, Malad, Ida.; representing line elevators, E. W. Smith, Salt Lake City; independent co-operatives, Arthur Hudman, Ucon, Ida.; independent elevators, Norman W. Crowther, Malad, Ida.; Farmers National Grain Corp., W. A. Talbot, Ogden, Utah; truckers and track operators, M. G. Pence, Ogden.

WISCONSIN

Francis Creek, Wis.—Joseph Muench's feed mill was damaged by fire late in August; loss, \$1,000.

Loyal, Wis.—A 32x50 one-story addition to the elevator of O. W. Trindal is under construction, to be used for flour and sugar storage.

Milwaukee, Wis.—New members of the Milwaukee Grain & Stock Exchange include E. S. Ferguson, of the Atlantic Elvtr. Co., Minneapolis.

Milwaukee, Wis.—The rate of interest for advances on Bs/L for September has been determined by the finance com'te of the Milwaukee Grain & Stock Exchange at 5½% per annum.

Galesville, Wis.—Philip Uhl, manager of the Galesville Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, died at his home here on Aug. 19, after an illness of a year, at the age of 64 years. He is survived by his wife, two sons and two daughters.

Hilbert, Wis.—Installation of a grain cleaner, feed mixer and feed grinder is contemplated by Simon Schwabenlander, who recently leased the 16,000-bu. elevator from the Farmers Elvtr. Co., as reported in the Aug. 8 Journals.

Waterloo, Wis.—The Interstate Malt & Grain Co. will soon open its malting plant here, closed since prohibition. The company is spending \$40,000 on the plant, and will install new machinery. Two storage tanks are nearly completed, each with a capacity of 61,000 bus., making the total capacity 341,000 bus.

WYOMING

Lovell, Wyo.—The O. E. Bever elevator here has been opened by J. W. Martin, of Powell, for the purchasing of grain, beans and potatoes.

Lost Springs, Wyo.—The Townsend Elvtr. of the Townsend Grain & Mch. Co. burned at 3 a. m. Aug. 18; loss, \$4,500. The office building and other parts of the plant were saved. Contents destroyed include machinery, cane seed, corn, shorts, wheat and one large galvanized grain bin.

Foreigners trading in United States commodity and security markets are to be asked by the treasury department to pay taxes on their profits, under the clause of the law providing that every non-resident alien in receipt of taxable income from sources within the United States shall file an income tax return unless the tax on such income has been fully paid at the source.

PACIFIC COAST WHEAT and OATS

HENRY D. GEE

EXCHANGE BUILDING
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

The Pacific Northwest has a good crop of grain. Do you need some of it? Rail or ocean shipment. We specialize in wheat and oats.

Wheat and the Burocrats

By SIDNEY S. GAMPELL in The London Miller

Minimum price plans have an attested record going back about 4,000 years. They have been tried in almost every age, ranging from some of the most disreputable tyrants of antiquity to such latter-day blessings as the Stevenson rubber, Brazilian coffee, Cuban sugar and Pool and Farm Board wheat schemes; to the French minimum wheat price plan which is collapsing in chaos right now; and to the various N. R. A. price-fixing schemes whose abandonment is cabled actually as this is written.

Without any exception, every single one of them has been an unmitigated failure—the people who have been luckiest have broken the plans before the plans broke them.

Such a record was naturally all that was needed to commend the scheme to a conference entirely composed (with a few honorable exceptions) of politicians or quasi-politicians. The method of procedure was all cleanly mapped out. First the four major exporting countries (Canada, Australia, Argentina and U. S. A.) were to say they liked the idea—in conference jargon that is called "agreement in principle," and naturally no difficulty was anticipated about that since the four countries would be the biggest beneficiaries.

That little matter having been arranged, no difficulty could be expected from such odds-and-ends of exporting countries as Russia, Rumania, Hungary, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Poland, Algeria, Morocco, Tunis, Chili, or any of the other countries who export a little wheat from time to time. Thereupon the idea was that the exporting countries would approach the importing countries (always remembering that the United Kingdom nowadays imports more wheat than do all the Continental countries put together) and would say:

"Do you mind if we stick you for a few millions on a minimum wheat price plan? We are only going to start in a small way by fixing the minimum at 5 or 10 per cent above present prices." To this it was contemplated that the importing countries would reply: "Not at all, we think it's an excellent idea."

Of course, the grain and milling trades might have had some terse and explicit things to say about it, but nobody bothered very much about them. After all they were the people who knew something about the matters under discussion, so it was naturally felt that they were somewhat out of place. Without even waiting for its "agreement in principle," the conference went right ahead on a scale of fixed differentials, i.e., "if we fix 2 Manitobas at so much, then Plates will have to be so much less, Hungarians some other discount, and so on." All nicely and tidily worked out.

And then a most dreadful thing happened. The plan fell at its very first hurdle—fell at what had not even been recognized as a hurdle. Before it could even be tried on its projected victims, it actually failed to satisfy its projected beneficiaries. Will it be believed that the Argentine delegate is reported to have refused to have anything to do with it? That he is reported to have been so lost to all sense of shame as to say: "It is one thing to set minimum prices and quite another thing to induce buyers to purchase at that minimum price. It is very easy to lose markets and very hard to win them back again."

The effect on the Conference can be readily imagined. Such language may well have been felt to be more appropriate to a gathering of business men than to a conference of politicians. The conference simply collapsed.

Relatively higher prices in the United States give rise to speculation as to possible imports. In all such calculations a new factor must be considered in addition to the duties. The depreciated dollar, at 59.06 greatly increases the price an importer must pay. Wheat that could formerly be imported for \$1 gold now costs \$1.69 in our depreciated paper money.

Multiple Code Assessments

The N.R.A. on Aug. 23 issued release No. 7401, as follows:

By virtue of the authority vested in me as Administrator for Industrial Recovery, I hereby order that, pending my further order clarifying the problem of multiple assessments in the distributing trades, no order of termination of the exemption under Paragraph III of Administrative Order X-36, which is hereafter granted, shall be construed to:

(1) Require any member of any trade or industry to contribute to the expenses of administration of any code covering wholesale distributing done by such member other than that code which covers his principal line of wholesale distribution (provided, however, that nothing herein contained shall prevent the termination of the exemption as to any business of said member other than wholesaling).

(2) Require any member of any trade or industry to contribute to the expenses of administration of any code covering retail distribution done by such member other than that code which covers his principal line of retail distribution (provided, however, that nothing herein contained shall prevent the termination of the exemption as to any business of said member other than retailing).

Nothing herein shall prevent or invalidate agreements now in existence or hereafter made between one or more code authorities, with the approval of the Administrator, with respect to the collection, or allocation of assessments.

Cottonseed crushed during the year ending July 31 amounted to 4,151,058 tons, against 4,620,558 tons the preceding year, as reported by the bureau of the census. Cottonseed on hand totaled 224,639 tons, against 220,938 a year ago.

A Model Office Foundation

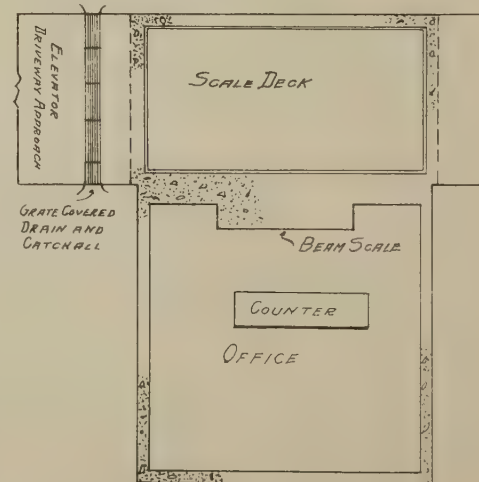
BY TRAVELER

Cleaning out the scale pit after a heavy rain had swept mud and debris down the incline of the elevator approach gave Leonard G. Burnam, inventive second man for C. B. Kirk at the Blue Ridge, Illinois, elevator, his idea for an office and scale foundation which is proof against floodtime rubbish.

"Between the elevator approach incline and the scale deck," he declared, "I would have an open drain of concrete. Set on edge in this drain, and held in place by bars, would be a form of grate, made of malleable iron, or steel, that would stand the shock and wear of wagons and trucks passing over it. After a heavy rain this sectional grate could be lifted out and the drain easily cleaned with a shovel and a broom. This would avoid the difficult task of getting down under the scale platform to clean out mud and silt that would accumulate if no drain prevented."

"The scale foundation and the office foundation ought to be in a single unit. Monolithic foundations will insure accurate weights much longer as often the office building settles and pulls apart from the scale foundation."

"Modern scales are expensive. All decks should be protected by a roof to prevent rain washing dirt into the pit."



Plan of Office Foundation

No Appeal from Grading of Trucked Grain

By OBSERVER.

All is not gravy for the truckers who pick up grain from the farmers and take it direct to the terminal markets. The trouble is manifest in the remarks of F. J. Taylor of the Taylor Grain Co., Bonfield, Ill. When the railroad thru Bonfield was torn up and left Mr. Taylor's elevators at Bonfield and Frieling standing without transportation service, he turned to the trucking of grain direct to terminals.

"What protection has the trucker on grading?" F. J., who is the son of E. N. Taylor, the owner of the properties, wanted to know. "It seems impossible to call federal appeal when the state department misgrades. Calling reinspection is not practical after a truckload of corn is dumped, and comingled with other corn in a terminal elevator. And tying up a truck until reinspection can be called is too costly for the possible difference in grade.

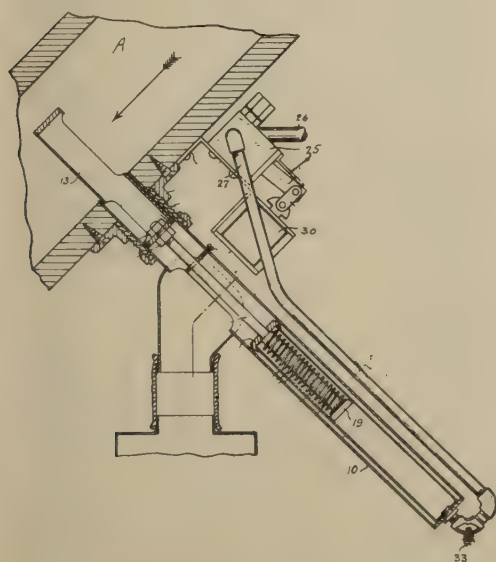
"Looks like the man who does a trucking business in grain is on the spot when it comes to grading, but what can be done about it?"

Automatic Spout Sampler

Sampling of a stream of grain flowing from a spout into a boat or car by the customary pelican requires the close attention of the manipulator of the pelican. As an improvement an automatic spout sampler has been invented by O. Wallace Fisher, Ralph E. Walter and Frank J. White, who have assigned their letters patent to the Fisher Flouring Mills Co.

In the drawing herewith the device is screwed to the lower side of the grain spout, A, into which a round hole is bored to admit the sample cup, 13. This tubular sample cup moves in and out of the grain stream, being automatically actuated by compressed air pressure against the piston, 19. The upward movement of the piston compresses a coiled spring that retracts the sampling cup out of the spout. As the cup moves down its discharge opening is brought over an opening in the lower side of the wall of the tube, 10, permitting the discharge of the grain therein to any suitable receptacle.

Compressed air from any suitable source enters by pipe, 26, into valve chamber, 25, the valve in which is controlled by the electromagnetic solenoid, 30. Completion of the movement of the cup into the spout breaks the electric circuit in the solenoid, closes the air pressure valve, the air being allowed to leak out thru an opening at 33, where a screw plug regulates the speed of operation.



Automatic Spout Sampler

Grain Carriers

Emergency drouth rates on grain in the Southwest were canceled Sept. 4.

Cars loaded with grain and grain products during the week ended Aug. 25, totaled 36,683, against 28,727 during the like week of 1933, as reported by the American Ry. Ass'n.

I. C. C. Decisions and New Complaints

Before the Interstate Commerce Commission:

No. 24768, Mitchellhill Seed Co. v. A. T. & S. F. Defendants as for reconsideration of report filed herein on May 8, 1934.

I. & S. 3928, Ex-river grain from St. Louis to the south. Inland Waterways Corporation, operating Federal Barge Lines, ask for rehearing and reconsideration of the report herein.

The complaint of the Robinson Grain Co., Colorado Springs, Colo., against rates charged by the Santa Fe on sunflower seeds from Mills, N. Mex., to Colorado Springs has been dismissed.

Reparation of \$3,365 to Northup, King & Co. and \$1,077 to the Minneapolis Seed Co. was awarded because of overcharges on sweet clover seed from various points in South Dakota to Minneapolis.

No. 26409, Southard Feed & Milling Co. v. C. & N. W. By Examiner Leland F. James. Dismissal proposed. Charges, carload of blackstrap molasses, Baldwin, La., to Kansas City, Mo., there milled in transit into mixed feed, and reshipped to Paulina, Ia., applicable.

No. 26391, Pillsbury Flour Mills Co. v. A. T. & S. F. By Examiner Herbert P. Haley. Recommends finding that complainant is entitled to reparation because rates, grain and grain products, point in Oklahoma to destinations in New Mexico were unreasonable to the extent they exceeded rates made by applying the scales set forth in Appendix A in No. 20494, Great West Mill & Elevator Co. v. P. & S. F. 186 I. C. C. 413, to the distances between the respective origins and destinations, computed in the manner provided in No. 20494, plus the differentials set forth in Appendix B thereto, such differentials to be applied to the mileage west of Canyon.

Hearing Oct. 1 on Rate Increase

The railroads' petition for authority to increase freight rates and charges has been set by the Interstate Commerce Commission for hearing Oct. 1 as ex parte No. 115.

The Commission says: "At the hearings, argumentative discussions will be out of place. Questions of law and of policy are to be deferred until the argument before the Commission. The carriers will have the burden of proof. It is not necessary for protestants, or persons supporting the petitions, to file intervening petitions. All persons who appear and offer material evidence within the scope of the issue will be heard.

"Every effort will be made, however, to expedite the proceeding and to confine the evidence within reasonable bounds."

Except in the territory east of the Mississippi and north of the Ohio and Potomac Rivers the rate is increased 3c per 100 lbs. on wheat, corn, oats, barley, rye, flour, meal and other grain and grain products. Other increases are: Rice—10 per cent; maximum, 3 cents. Hay—10 per cent; maximum, 4 cents. Cottonseed products—10 per cent; maximum, 4 cents.

Switching charges (including minimum switching charges) to be increased 10 per cent, subject to a minimum increase of one-fourth cent per 100 pounds when published in cents per 100 pounds or per ton, or \$1 per car when published per car, except no increase will be applied to switching charges which are wholly absorbed by rail or water carriers.

All charges for storage and handling, loading or unloading (except on export, import, coastwise or intercoastal traffic at Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific ports), reconsigning, diversion, fabrication, other transits and other accessory services (except transit of grain and grain prod-

ucts and stopping for fattening, grazing and feeding of livestock in transit) to be increased 25 per cent.

Back haul or out-of-line charges are to be considered as accessorial charges.

A charge of \$1 to be assessed for the issuance of every order B/L.

Elevator Budget Approved

The budget of the Code Authority for the Country Grain Elevator Industry was approved by the N. R. A. Aug. 31.

The by-laws have been submitted to members for their approval or correction.

The counsel of the code authority has prepared a brief against the assessment of elevators by the code authority of the retail coal industry.

Special Alarms for Midnight Visitors

Burglaries in Illinois elevators have been so plentiful that a number of elevators have had their office windows, doors and other openings wired and equipped with triggers to set off a burglar alarm should any unauthorized entrance be attempted.

Radios, typewriters, adding machines, and other valuable office equipment cost too much for constant replacements. After the looting of unlocked safes yield nothing of value to disappointed pilferers, they decide to take whatever else they can find loose.

A petition urging devaluation of the dollar to \$41.34 per ounce of gold was handed to the president Sept. 8 by Professor Fisher of Yale. This comes at a rather awkward time when the government is trying to sell bonds based on the present \$35 devaluation.

Farmers may sow rye and barley without restriction upon land contracted under the corn-hog program, it was announced by the A.A.A. The ruling is that farmers may plant these crops on contracted land or any other land for harvest in 1935 without limitation. Doubtless, many farmers will take advantage of this liberal concession by the agricultural autocrats.

"Safety" Council to Meet in Cleveland

Rallying to the standards of accident and injury prevention, the National Safety Council will hold its annual "Safety Congress" in Cleveland, Oct. 1-5. Many in the grain, grain products, and by-products industries will attend and participate in the "Food Section" program of this stupendous affair.

Familiar names comprising the membership of the Food Section are: Osborne-McMillan Elevator Co., Ady & Crowe Merc. Co., Anheuser-Busch, Corn Products Refining Co., A. E. Staley Mfg. Co., Premier-Pabst Corp., Kellogg Co., Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents, Quaker Oats Co., Postum Co., Washburn-Crosby, Pillsbury Flour Mills, Spencer Kellogg & Sons, American Maize Products Co., Clinton Co., Penick & Ford, Commander Larabee Corp., General Foods, Hecker H-O, International Mfg. Co., Larrowe Mfg. Co., Louisville Cereal Mill Co., Ralston-Purina Co., Robin Hood Mills, Waggoner-Gates Mfg. Co., Western Flour Mills and Union Starch & Refining Co.

In addition to the special program, the grain and grain products interests will have a busy week packing in pointers on Dust in Industry, Fire Prevention, Industrial Safety, Mechanical Handling Materials, New Workers Hazard, Poisonous Fumes and Vapors, Safe Use of Electricity, The Injured Worker, etc.

Lost-man hours are costly and the burden to industry is reflected in the rise in compensation insurance rates based on experience ratings. Fewer accidents mean lower insurance rates.

Field Seeds

Polson, Mont.—Lloyd Munter has taken over the seed and feed store of P. J. Wilson.

Bemidji, Minn.—Manager C. E. Rieley of the Bemidji Seed Co., intends to install a seed cleaner.

Utica, N. Y.—Julian Batchelor, who retired after 50 years in the seed business, died Aug. 17.

Redmond, Ore.—Seed cleaning equipment is being installed here by the Jenks-White Seed Co., of Salem.

Bowling Green, Ky.—Vick Smith has bot the interest of Harry Lazarus, Sr., in their seed and feed business.

Portland, Ore.—The North Coast Seed Co. is now occupying the quarters vacated by the A. M. Hand Seed Co.

Moorhead, Minn.—A seed corn drying building will be erected here next year on a site just purchased by the Newday Seeds, Inc., of Fargo, N. D.

Billings, Mont.—An addition 40x60 ft. is being built to the quarters of the Sioux City Seed Co., and will be equipped with cleaning machinery, according to Manager T. R. Corbett.

Cincinnati, O.—The Manthey Seed Co. has been incorporated to succeed to the business of Chas. D. Manthey, Sr. Stockholders are Manthey, Sr., and Jr., and Willard F. Manthey.

Muskogee, Okla.—The New State Flour, Feed & Seed Co. has been incorporated with \$20,000 capital stock by M. A. Munding, Evelyn Southgate of Muskogee and L. A. Munding of Tulsa.

Indianapolis, Ind.—A branch is being opened here by the Associated Seed Growers of New Haven, Conn., in charge of Fred C. Maynard, formerly manager of the branch at Rigby, Idaho.

Moscow, Ida.—There has been a heavy demand for blue grass seed being distributed by the surplus commodity corporation here. The first quota of seed has been taken and requests have been sent for more seed for this county.—F. K. H.

Wheat alleged to have lain in a tomb at the city of Mohenjo, India, for 4,000 years is said to have produced a crop on the estate of Sir Daniel Hamilton in the Sunderbund. However, no U. S. seed wholesaler will recommend the use of such seed.

Morganfield, Ky.—A new movement of Korean lespedeza hay has started from Union County to the drouth-stricken regions of Missouri. Several carloads have been shipped and a total of 300 carloads will be required. Growers who specialize here in lespedeza hope that the Missouri demand can be diverted permanently from alfalfa hay.—W. B. C.

Jacksonville, Fla.—Frank S. Love, sec'y of the Southern Seedsmen's Ass'n, has issued an 181-page book containing the proceedings of the annual meeting at Memphis, Tenn.

Kansas City, Mo.—A seed purchasing branch office of the federal seed stocks com'ite of the A.A.A. has been established in the office of the federal grain supervisor, in charge of E. B. Wells, sec'y of the Kansas Crop Improvement Com'ite. A purchase of 1,500,000 bus. of Texas red rustproof oats is scheduled. Seed will be sold at purchase price plus cost of handling.

Evansville, Ind.—J. A. McCarty, former county agent now in the seed business, points out how hay seeds have skyrocketed. "Timothy is bringing \$22 a hundred pounds compared to \$5 a year ago; redtop is bringing \$15 a hundred pounds compared to \$3 and \$4 a year ago. Iowa formerly shipped at least 300 carloads of timothy seed, and this year I doubt if 20 carloads are shipped."—W. B. C.

Omaha, Neb.—A branch office for the government purchase of seed has been established here by Paul H. Stewart, who is in charge for Nebraska, with an office at Lincoln. The com'ite will deal only in car lots of oats, barley, spring wheat and probably rye to be used for seed in those areas where the crops were destroyed by drouth this year and where there will be a shortage of seed next year.

Salem, Ore.—Seed of vetch and Australian winter peas grown in the Willamette valley amounting to 3,500,000 lbs. is being purchased by Asbury Culver, of Montgomery, Ala., for distribution thru the Alabama Farm Bureau Federation. The farmers of Alabama sow the seed in October, and in March plow under the cover crop to restore nitrogenous fertilizer to the soil. They prefer not to grow their own seed.

Northcote, Minn.—A seed elevator will be erected for the Humboldt Farming Co. by the T. E. Ibberson Co. This building will be equipped for receiving products from the farmers, as well as for serving the track by direct spout. It is located adjacent to the present elevator for processing seeds only and will give the owners exceptionally good service. The elevator will have a great number of bins, all overhead, three legs and seed cleaning machines.

Montgomery, Ala.—The court recently ordered destruction of 55 bags of hairy vetch forming part of a shipment of 30,000 lbs. from the Seaboard Seed Co., of Philadelphia, Pa., to the Rowland Co., Athens, Ga., labeled germination 80 per cent, hard seeds two per cent, as of July, 1933. In October, 1933, it was found to germinate 43 per cent, hard seed 5.25 per cent. The seed was further labeled to indicate there were no noxious weed seeds present; yet it contained corn cockle at the rate of 252 seeds per pound.

Minneapolis, Minn.—The Farm Service Stores is having a seed unit erected by the T. E. Ibberson Co. A large number of bins are being provided, with all over head storage fitted into a six story building. Equipment will include four legs, and several Cleaners.

Little Rock, Ark.—The Plant Board expects to run field tests this winter for varietal purity on samples of Abruzzi rye, Winter Turf oats, and other seed found in merchants' stocks. These samples will be drawn by the Board's inspectors, and will be planted on the Main Experiment Station Farm at Fayetteville. Action under the Federal or State laws will be taken in cases in which these tests show misbranding.—Paul H. Miller, chief inspector, Arkansas Plant Board.

Washington, D. C.—More than 2,000,000 bus. of seed had been purchased by the A.A.A. to the close of business Aug. 21, in its effort to insure sufficient quantities of properly adapted varieties of seed for planting 1935 crops. Co-operating with the Administration in its seed program are the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, the Bureau of Plant Industry, and the Extension Service. Seed purchased to date include both spring and winter wheat, oats, barley and flax. Spring wheat purchases top the list, with 1,068,500 bus. acquired. Durum wheat seed purchases amount to 37,300 bus. The government has bought 781,000 bus. of oats and 324,500 bus. of barley. Flax purchases to date total 1,500 bus. of seed.

Seed Movement in August

Receipts and shipments of seeds at the various markets during August, compared with August, 1933, in bus., except where otherwise noted, were as follows:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1934	1933	1934	1933
FLAXSEED				
Chicago	30,000	50,000	15,000	7,000
Ft. William	9,078	74,471	1,442	54,866
Minneapolis	633,250	1,023,830	65,220	85,720
Superior	28,336	22,462	8,180	3,085
KAFIR AND MILO				
Ft. Worth	6,500	2,600	.....	.....
Hutchinson	16,900	5,200	.....	.....
Kansas City	63,000	33,600	99,400	89,600
Los Angeles	12,000	9,600	.....	.....
New Orleans	.....	1,200	.....	.....
St. Joseph	.....	1,500	.....	.....
Wichita	2,600	1,300	1,300	.....
CANE SEED				
Kansas City	.....	3,450	1,150	.....
SORGHUMS				
Cincinnati	1,400	1,400	.....	.....
Duluth	43,529	100,649	127,381	74,449
Ft. Worth	85,400	84,000	58,800	40,600
CLOVER				
Chicago, lbs.	138,000	266,000	693,000	189,000
Milwaukee, lbs.	450,180	278,590	80,225	40,930
TIMOTHY				
Chicago, lbs.	321,000	3,876,000	447,000	1,457,000
Milwaukee, lbs.	204,669	1,567,000	.....	63,705

Wheat Growers of New York State are receiving a pitifully small portion of the processing taxes collected within its borders. In the entire country \$67,073,788 had been placed in the hands of growers as benefit payments by July 1, while the corresponding payment to New York farmers is only \$30,414 on the 592 contracts that have been approved.

Directory

Grass and Field Seed Dealers

CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

Crabbs, Reynolds, Taylor Co., clover, timothy.

FARINA, ILL.

Ging & Co., Red Top—carloads or less.

GIBSON CITY, ILL.

Noble Bros, wholesale field seeds.

PAULDING, O.

Stoller's Seed House, wholesale field seeds.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Mangelsdorf & Bro., Ed. F., wholesale field seeds.

ED. F. MANGELSDORF & BRO.

Buyers and sellers of
Sweet Clover, Alfalfa, Lespedeza, Clovers, Timothy, Grasses, Fodder, Seeds, Sudan Grass, Soy Beans, Cow Peas
St. Louis, Missouri

NOBLE BROTHERS

Wholesale Field Seeds

GIBSON CITY, ILLINOIS

Red Clover, Alsike, Alfalfa, Timothy
SOY BEANS

CRABBS REYNOLDS TAYLOR CO.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

GRAIN

Clover and Timothy Seeds
GET IN TOUCH WITH US

Traveling Seed Treating Equipment a Success

By C. E. SKIVER, WHEAT SPECIALIST

For years the presence of inseparable weed seeds and the ravages of stinking smut have been baffling problems to the grain merchants as well as to the farmers. It has long been recognized that the best point of attack on these troubles was on the seed grain just before seeding. It has been rather difficult for the farmer to accomplish much because the seed cleaners, graders and dusters are so remote from the seeding point.

Many country grain dealers have gone to considerable expense to install fanning mills in their plants, and some have even gone so far as to install cockle separators. This so-called centralized cleaning equipment has served such a small percentage of the seed used that it has effected little improvement in the great volume of grain marketed.

Two years ago officials of the Wheat Improvement Program of Southwestern Indiana conceived the idea that a greater volume of seed could be reached if the proper cleaning and treatment equipment was made portable and moved about to the various seed sources, rather than to bring this seed into a central point. It was found to be more efficient to move the equipment to the wheat rather than to move the wheat in to the equipment.

The first season (1933) three portable seed cleaning units were provided by Igleheart Brothers, Inc., for operation in southwestern Indiana. These machines were operated under the direction of the Wheat Improvement program directed by Purdue University.

The units operated the first year consisted of a No. 7 improved fanning mill, a 22 disc Cockle Separator, with a 2½ HP gasoline engine as power. This equipment was mounted on ordinary ton and one-half stake body trucks with the necessary elevators and conveyors to make all operations automatic from the receiving hopper to the sacker.

These machines were able to clean seed wheat at the rate of forty to fifty bushels per hour. These units were so well received by the growers that their total volume of seed cleaned in the seven weeks of operation was 54,340, or approximately 25% of the seed used in the area served.

This type of service resulted in such marked improvement to the grain of the 1933-34 crop and proved so popular with the growers that two additional units were purchased by Igleheart Brothers for operation in southeastern Illinois, and one more unit was provided by each the Fuhrer-Ford Milling Co. and the Home Mill & Grain Co. of Mt. Vernon, Ind., bringing the total number of units in operation up to six this year.

Smut Treaters Added:

In addition to the cleaning service a real need for a dusting device to treat the seed for stinking smut was clearly evident. To meet this need a seed treating device was added to the cleaning units this year. This dusting operation is accomplished by placing a force-fed dust hopper that feeds copper carbonate dust into the stream of grain in the proper proportions and a tumbling device that will thoroughly mix the dust with the grain and coat each kernel with this disinfectant before it reaches the sacker.

This combined service is proving very popular. The toll taken for cleaning is four cents per bushel, acceptable in either wheat or currency. The dusting service is done for the price of the dust which ranges between two and three cents additional per bushel. An operator is sent with each machine, the farmer puts the grain in the receiving hopper and takes it away from the sacker. The large volume of seed reached enables the machines to operate at this low rate.

These six units will easily clean 100,000 bus. of seed wheat in the Pocket Area before the

seeding season this year. If each bushel of this seed increases by 15 to 1, which is a reasonable assumption, these cleaning units will have brought a marked improvement to one and a half million bushels of grain to be marketed in 1935.

Demand for Malt Barleys May Cause Seed Shortage

Barley seed for the 1935 planting, especially of the malting varieties, will be scarce. Brewers are paying a premium for malting barley, most of which is grown in the Upper Mississippi valley where the crop is at least a partial failure.

With feed scarce and prices good, farmers who have barley of adapted varieties, whether for feed or malting, will find it difficult to save seed, but conditions indicate that those who do, are likely to find a good market. It will be almost impossible to guarantee or determine the variety of shipped-in seed, since most barley varieties differ little in appearance.

"Mixtures are a great disadvantage to brewers," says Merritt N. Pope, barley specialist in the Bureau of Plant Industry. "More than 5,000 varieties of barley have been tested in the United States, but only a few are grown on farms.

"Although malting barleys command the greatest attention at present because of the price, it must be remembered that only about one-fourth of the crop is used in brewing. Barley ranks next to corn and oats as a feed grain. All barley varieties can be used for feed but only a few are used for beer. The requirements of the brewers are strict. Much of the barley of malting type grown in the United States is not acceptable because of unfavorable seasons or careless methods of harvesting and threshing.

The August crop report of the Department of Agriculture estimates the 1934 production of barley at 119,000,000 bus., 6,000,000 bus. less than in 1933 and about 50 per cent less than the normal average production for the last 10 years. The great danger now is that growers will yield to the temptation to sell or feed some of their seed barley, only to find that the seed cannot be replaced at seeding time next spring.

An amendment to the rice marketing agreement went into effect July 21, exempting crops prior to 1934 from the benefit payments to growers. Growers will be paid 60 per cent of the price on delivery to the mill, the tax of 40 per cent on all growers going into a trust fund to be divided later only among co-operating growers. Non-signers of the control program are thus heavily penalized.

Double Crosses of Corn in Minnesota

Jones, of the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station, suggested the double-cross method as a means of surmounting some of the difficulties apparent in single crosses. Four self-pollinated or inbred lines are used for this method. These lines may be designated as A, B, C, and D. They have been inbred until they reproduce themselves in relatively true form year after year.

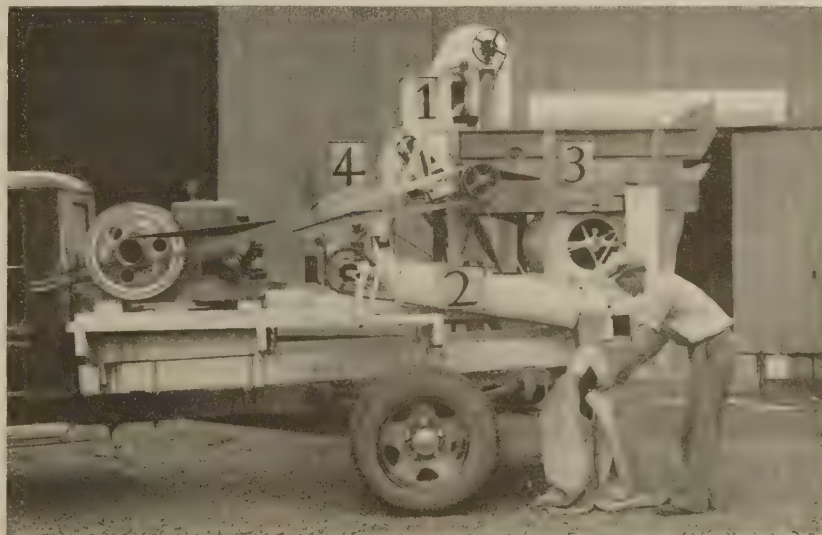
The single crosses may be made either by controlled hand-pollination or by the use of an isolated seed plot in which two selfed lines are planted in alternate rows and one line is detasseled as soon as the tassels appear. When selfed lines are used, it may be necessary to plant more rows of the pollen-bearing parent than of the parent to be detasseled, in order to insure the production of sufficient pollen for cross-pollination.

The double-crossed seed may be produced by planting the single crosses in a seed plot and detasseling all of one cross before the silks appear. Two or three rows of the cross to be used as the female parent can be grown to each single row of the pollen parent.

The Division of Agronomy and Plant Genetics and the Agricultural Extension Service of Minnesota have co-operated in a test of double-crossed corn. Four hundred five-pound lots of seed of crosses E × I, E × K, and E × L were furnished thru the county agents to the counties. Each farmer was requested to plant a strip in the center of his commercial field. In the fall of 1930 effort was made to check all the yields possible. This was accomplished by harvesting 50 hills of the farmer's variety and 50 from the double cross. The harvest was made in two different places in the field and from comparable plots, separated, when possible, by border rows of the same variety. When the comparison was made, the total weight of the field corn was determined from full-stand, two-stalk and single-stalk hills. The number of blank hills was counted also. Thus the yield was determined from an area of 50 hills taken as representative of the stand from the entire field. A 10-pound sample was taken to University Farm and dried to a uniform basis. The yield in bushels per acre was then computed on the basis of 14 per cent moisture.

From the study of the double crosses grown in farmers' fields, it was apparent that thicker planting of the double crosses on heavy soils in south central and southern Minnesota would give heavier yields. The double crosses produce only single ears per plant and the stalks are relatively small. To produce yields of 80 to 90 bushels per acre it is necessary to grow 4 to 5 plants per hill.

Crosses excel in earliness and quality. Be-



A Traveling Seed Treating Equipment. 1. Force Fed Duster. 2. Tumbling Mixer. 3. Fanning Mill. 4. Disc Cockle Separator.

sides yielding more bushels of shelled corn per acre, the crosses matured several days earlier than either Minnesota No. 13 or Rustler White Dent. This was apparent by the earlier date of silking of the crosses and the lower percentage of moisture at harvest time. The increased yield of the crosses resulted chiefly from the larger number of marketable ears produced. As a rule, only a single ear was produced per stalk, but there were very few barren stalks in the crosses by comparison with the normal varieties. The crosses matured much more uniformly than the normal corn. At husking time the ears of Minnesota No. 13 and Rustler varied greatly in time of maturity and as a rule there were some soft ears with high moisture content. The crosses could be husked and cribbed much earlier than either of the standard varieties.

Twenty-four farmers co-operated in 1930 in the production of double-crossed seed. Each of these farmers had an isolated seed plot of about one acre. The first crosses used in these crossing plots were made at University Farm by controlled hand-pollination. The cost of seed production by this method was about \$1 per pound and enough seed for the acre seed plots was sold each co-operator at \$6 plus cost of transportation.

Nine farmers made crosses of E × I, 13 of E × K, and 2 of E × L. The average production per acre of crossed seed of E × I was about 22 bushels; of E × K, 28 bushels; of E × L, 30 bushels. Germination and purity tests of these crosses are being made as a part of the certification service of the Minnesota Crop Improvement Ass'n.

Illinois Tests Cayuga Soybeans

Cayuga soybeans, a 90-day crop, made the best showing out of 26 varieties of soybeans tested this year on the *Chicago Tribune* experimental farm in the Fox River district in Illinois. It was the first year of testing of this variety in Illinois.

Cayuga is introduced from the Agricultural Experiment Station at Ithaca, N. Y., where it was named for Cayuga Lake, one of the group in the finger lakes region of New York state.

Records kept on the Illinois test show that the Cayuga plots were planted on May 14, practically all of the blossoms had opened by July 4, and 25% of the pods were formed by July 8. In spite of severe suffering from drouth, the vines had grown from 25 to 30 inches tall by the last of August. Some were ready for hay while the vines of later varieties under the same conditions were still green.

The Cayuga produces fine stems that make a good grade of hay, and uniform black beans in pods that do not too readily open and shatter with consequent loss of seed.

Manager Clarence Thurow, who has charge of the Fox River experiments, says: "Cayuga is a crop we have been looking for. I believe it can be safely planted rather late on land where early crops such as oats and barley have failed. The Cayuga could be planted as late as the first of July and produce in a normal year a good crop of beans as well as hay."

Cornstalk Plant Sold

The sale Aug. 30 of the plant of the Cornstalk Products Co. at Danville, Ill., is perhaps the end of an ambitious scheme to convert cornstalks into something valuable.

The plant was erected in 1927 at a cost of \$1,000,000 and made paper out of cornstalks; but the market for the product was too limited and the concern went into receivership in 1929. The property was bid in for \$100,000 by the Ball Bros. Co., Muncie, Ind., manufacturers of glass jars, with a view to making paper out of farm waste.

The Secretary of Agri. will become dictator of American Agriculture if the amendments to the Agricultural Adjustment Act proposed by C. C. Davis, farm administrator are enacted.

Smut Treatments Compared

Yield trials of wheat treated with standard copper carbonate, formalin, and bluestone were carried out over a period of years in departmental plots at Longerenong, Werribee and Rutherglen, Australia, and it was found that with copper carbonate (2-oz. per bushel) the yields were 37.0, 11.3, and 26.81 bu.; with formalin (1-450 for 3 min.), 35.7, 10.4, and 23.8 bu.; and with bluestone (1.25 per cent for 3 min.), 34.1, 10.3, and 22.4 bu. average yield at the three respective stations. When wheat was wet pickled, the subsequent yield was reduced, bluestone being more detrimental than formalin in this respect.

At Rutherglen, where it is important to get the plants thru the surface and well established with as little delay as possible, pickling with formalin reduced the yield 3 bu. per acre below that from the dry-pickled seed, while over a 5-year period bluestone made a difference of as much as 4.4 bu. per acre.

Of the three smut diseases of wheat, flag smut, loose smut, and ball smut, flag and loose smuts are not controlled by ordinary pickling methods. Ball smut is controlled by careful and efficient pickling; wet pickling with formalin or bluestone, which retards germination and reduces yield; and dry pickling with copper powders, which does not retard germination nor reduce yield. The latter is recommended by A. A. Lee in the Journal of the Victoria Department of Agriculture, as the most convenient and efficient method available.

Truth and the Price of Wheat

As a clear-cut illustration of the old saying that truth is stranger than fiction, the present wheat market stands out in strong relief. Behold the unique spectacle of one of the smallest American crops in a generation; deplorable conditions attending the preparations for next year's crop; primary arrivals of such insignificant proportions that millers are willing to pay the largest premiums recorded in fifteen years for everything that comes to market; a world-wide reduction in wheat production this year as compared with 1933; estimates by world's leading authorities showing a considerable increase in foreign consumption during the current season—and then a public so disturbed by outside influences that it is reluctant to take advantage of what has all the attributes of a most unusual investment opportunity. Of course, it is inconceivable that this situation will last indefinitely. Fear and its attending evils are certain sooner or later to disappear, and then the adjustment between prices and supply and demand conditions will take place.—Hulburd, Warren & Chandler.

HIGHER GRADE CORN



will command a premium this fall.

Be assured of your grades before shipping by checking with the same equipment used in terminal markets and in the U. S. Grain Inspection Departments.

We Manufacture

Official Brown Duval	Sample Pans
Moisture Testers	Accessories
Scales	Weight Per Bushel
Sieves—Grain and Seed	Testers
Triers	Emerson Dockage
Mixers	Kickers

SEED TRADE REPORTING BUREAU
CHICAGO 325 W. HURON STREET ILLINOIS

Some Government Control Fiascoes

His own experience does not offer a precedent to guide the citizen in gaging the soundness of schemes for government control of prices and marketing. The beginning and end of most of the ambitious plans to regulate industry are buried in the tomes of history, or if occurring in our own times had their birth and death in some other country than the one in which now the bureaucrats are attempting to regulate the size and price of crops. Therefore the farmer, unaware, permits himself to be enmeshed or even foolishly welcomes the chains of slavery.

COFFEE.—Not one but several attempts have been made to raise the price of coffee artificially.

The state of Sao Paulo, Brazil, made the first attempt in 1905, and the Brazilian federal government made the latest in 1931.

Sao Paulo borrowed money abroad to buy up almost the year's crop, 8,000,000 bags. The coffee was bought to be sold the next year, but the market would not take it until the short crops of 1911 to 1913.

Brazilian coffee accumulated during the world war because Central Europe could not buy, and Brazil bought up the crop in 1917. In 1919 the crop was short and demand good so the purchase was disposed of at a profit.

In 1921 another effort was made to control the price. For several years thereafter commodity prices the world over held strong and coffee valorization was an apparent success; but the increased price led to increased planting. The 1927-28 crop was 50 per cent larger than normal, the world supply jumping from 7,700,000 bags to 18,200,000 bags. By the end of 1929-30 Sao Paulo found itself holding 25,800,000, with a new crop of 24,800,000 bags coming on. The government borrowed \$97,000,000 abroad to bolster the market. The federal government entered into the control in 1931 by placing a tax on coffee exports and a tax on each tree planted. On June 7, 1931, began the burning of 8,000,000 bags of coffee. While Brazil was thus wasting its resources production was expanding in Colombia and Central America.

The course of prices tells the story of defeat. In 1924-25 the average price at New York was 20.3 cents per pound, in 1930-31, and 1931-32, only 6.9 cents.

RUBBER.—The British Malay states producing about 70 per cent of the world's rubber put into effect Nov. 1, 1922, a plan of control of exports. Under the effects of improved business conditions in the chief consuming country, the United States, the demand for rubber increased and the price advanced from 16 cents to \$1.20 per pound in July, 1925. Smugglers found it profitable to run small boats into the rubber producing regions. The Dutch increased their output. Reclaimed rubber increased from 54,000 tons in 1922 to 208,000 tons in 1928. Firestone in Africa and Ford in Brazil obtained control of lands upon which to plant rubber.

From \$1.20 in 1925 the price of rubber dropped to 3 cents in 1932, the government having been forced by expansion of production to abandon the control scheme Nov. 1, 1928.

How the bureaucrats love to regulate and direct business.

Wm. A. Ayres, member of Congress from Kansas, became a member of the Federal Trade Commission Aug. 27, succeeding James Landis, who goes to the new Securities and Exchange Commission.

Wheat ground by mills during the crop year ending June 30 amounted to 431,562,228 bus., against 474,408,808 bus. the preceding crop year. During June 695 identical concerns ground 7,208,342 bus., against 8,232,256 bus. in June, 1933, as reported by the Bureau of the Census.

Supply Trade

Chicago, Ill.—William Ross, who for over 38 years sold burlap bags to the grain and feed trade, died Sept. 7, while in a dentist's chair.

Davenport, Wash.—The Seattle Grain Co. at Davenport, Mondovi and Waterville, has installed the Larvacide System of ridding its warehouses and premises of weevils, moths, rats and mice.

Waterville, Wash.—The Seattle Grain Co. has adopted the wire-tying of its wheat bags in place of the old system of sewing with needle and twine at the following stations: Waterville, Withrow, Mansfield, Davenport and Douglas, Wash.

Construction costs of commercial and factory building based on the average of 1926-1929 for the entire country as 100 have risen from 91.1 to 111.2 from the 1932 average to Sept. 1, according to valuation engineers, for brick and concrete structures, erected in Chicago.

Chicago, Ill.—The wage rate of \$1.50 per hour proposed in the electrical contracting division of the construction industry is so high as to act as a barrier to work involving electrical installations, in the opinion of Chas. P. Pierce, vice pres. of the Landis Award Employers' Ass'n.

Schenectady, N. Y.—To protect the insulation of direct current magnetic circuits against excessive discharge voltages when the circuits are opened, a new type of discharge resistor acting on the same principle as the Thyrite lightning arrester, has been introduced by the General Electric Co., exclusive manufacturers of Thyrite material.

St. Louis.—When a business is retrogressing, there is something wrong. If it seems to be stationary, there is still something wrong. We evolve backward or forward. When a business seems to stand still, it will generally be found that the owner, unconsciously, has drawn a mental circle around it. Beyond this circle, he refuses to go, or is powerless to go, and he prevents other men leading him, because by his own mental gauge, they must be wrong.—Swift Thrift.

Momence, Ill.—Momence Stone Products Co. is the name of the new limestone stripping project opening here in which Charles Moore and Leslie Fieleke are interested. The latter is in charge of production. The company is moving in heavy machinery to open and operate the quarry on 40 acres of land just south of Momence, and expects to be in operation within 30 days. It will supply limestone for all purposes, including agricultural limestone for sweetening sour soils.

A new system of vacuum drying has been described in a booklet issued by the Svenska Maskinverken, of Sodertalje, Sweden. A rotating cylinder dries 45 tons of grain at one charge in four hours from 21 down to 13 per cent moisture, consuming 0.18 lb. of fuel per pound of water evaporated. Inside the cylinder are hot water radiators. The efficiency is due to the low temperature at which the water boils out of the grain in a vacuum. No air is circulated in the cylinder. The grain can not be overheated. Insects die for lack of air; and musty odors are pumped out of the grain.

Aurora, Ill.—L. S. Stephens has been elected to succeed D. B. Pierson as pres. of the Stephens-Adamson Mfg. Co. Mr. Pierson, one of the founders of the firm in 1901, was made chairman of the board upon the resignation of W. W. Stephens. L. S. Stephens, the new pres., has been active in the firm since 1914. In 1921 he was made superintendent and in 1926 vice pres. in charge of production. There are no other changes in the firm—R. C. Pierce is vice pres. and west-

ern manager; F. G. Adamson, treas.; C. H. Adamson, sec.; M. A. Kendall chief engineer, and C. A. Krause of Aurora is assistant treas.

From Abroad

France's wheat crop is estimated by the minister of agriculture at 304,333,000 bus., a decrease of 15 per cent from the 1933 crop.

Germany and Russia are said to be negotiating secretly for the exchange of Russia's 1934-35 surplus wheat for German machinery.

The Irish Free State has fixed the price of wheat at 23s 6d for autumn and 26s for spring and summer delivery. The government has agreed that the same price will be in effect in 1935-36 and 1936-37.

Manchuria's 1934 soybean crop is now estimated at between 4,000,000 and 4,500,000 short tons; compared with the 1933 crop of 5,671,000 short tons, according to Agricultural Commissioner O. L. Dawson at Shanghai.

Australian wheat growers are to receive a bounty of 6d per bushel on the next crop if wheat sells for less than 3s per bushel, and proportionately less if wheat sells higher, with no bounty whatever at 3s 6d per bushel.

Russian peasants at many points in the drouth area are offered more in the local markets than the government is paying for grain and are showing a reluctance to deliver to the government, according to Broomhall.

China, it is expected, will import only about 18,000,000 bus. of wheat and less than 300,000 barrels of flour during 1934-35, and may import even less if world prices advance materially, according to Agricultural Commissioner O. L. Dawson at Shanghai.

Farmers in Canada are enabled, under the law enacted by the parliament at the last session, to refinance their mortgages at the expense of creditors, who are compelled to accept a lower rate of interest, if the farmer chooses to go thru virtual bankruptcy.

The Greek minister of agriculture, minister of finance and the manager of the central storage company have obtained a promise of 1,300,000,000 dinar at 6½ per cent from the National Bank to be used in paying for grain delivered by farmers to the storage com'ite.

The French cabinet on Aug. 31 approved a revised plan to handle the 110,000,000-bu. surplus of wheat. The government intends to seek a stricter enforcement of milling regulations, an increase of exports, and an encouragement of stock feeding to maintain the official price of \$1.95 a bushel, which farm authorities say has been disregarded thruout the country.

Argentina's first official forecast issued Sept. 2 indicates a wheat acreage of 7,480,000 hectares (a hectare is 2.471 acres), which is 477,000 hectares below the 1933-34 season and 6.2 per cent lower than the average for the preceding five years. Compared with the record season of 1928-29 when 9,229,000 hectares were sown, the reduction amounts to 18.9 per cent.

In Poland the "State Grain Industry Works" increased their purchase price for wheat and rye during the second half of July and bought considerable quantities of rye. Thus Polish wheat prices towards the end of the month showed an increase over last month and are likely to continue on higher levels if the market intervention of the state grain agency is maintained.

Cuba is expected to make a 40 per cent reduction in the tariff on flour milled in the United States from wheat grown in this country, as part of the reciprocal trade agreement signed Aug. 24. The present duty is equivalent to \$1.15½ per barrel. The provision that the wheat must be grown in the United States will divert trade from the mills of Buffalo, N. Y., grinding Canadian wheat, to the mills of the Southwest.

In Rumania the minimum price at which the government will buy wheat has not yet been fixed. In Yugoslavia, the Privileged Export Co. began to buy wheat toward the end of July for export to Austria at a fixed price of 78 cents per bushel. In Bulgaria, the monopoly has purchased 59-pound wheat at \$1.09 per bushel, f. o. b. loading station. The same wheat is sold for urban use at \$1.29 per bushel. Farmers in deficit regions will receive for such wheat \$1.16 per bushel.

In Hungary, the government has established minimum prices varying from \$1.09 to \$1.17 per bushel at the various provincial stations. This price refers to 62-pound wheat and corresponds to a price of \$1.29 per bushel f. o. b. Austrian frontier. During July, internal prices in Hungary were in excess of the established minimum prices fixed on the basis of the Rome agreement, according to which Austrian importers will pay \$1.03 per bushel for Hungarian wheat weighing 62 pounds per bushel, f. o. b. Austrian frontier.

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Feedstuffs

Sioux City, Ia.—Notes of the Worth-More Feed Mills have been sold by the Sioux National Bank receiver to the Kay-Dee Feed Mills for \$3,500.

Kansas City, Mo.—Five carloads of Mexican hay were received here Aug. 24 and sold at \$24 per ton, paying \$5 per ton duty, the first of such imports on record.

From \$7.71 per 1,000 lbs. the cost of dairy rations increased in Wisconsin to \$13.25, from the 1932 average to July, 1934. January, 1933, 100 lbs. of milk would buy 148 lbs. of feed, against only 78 lbs. in July, 1934.

Chicago, Ill.—R. M. Field, director of the code authority is sending to feed manufacturers a well printed card, about 20x28 ins., containing the labor provisions, to be kept posted up in the plant in accordance with law.

Soybean users will be interested to know that the federal government is about to publish a pamphlet on the cystine, tryptophane and tyrosine content of the soybean, by Frank A. Csonka and D. Breese Jones of the Bureau of Chemistry and Soils.

Kansas City, Mo.—This city has been chosen as the headquarters for the central purchasing and disbursing office of the federal government providing feed for livestock in the drouth areas of the west. A number of sub-stations will be established.

The **Farm Credit Administration** announced Sept. 6 that the time for receiving applications for loans for feed for farm livestock in the secondary drouth areas has been extended to the close of business Dec. 31, 1934. The cut-off date was previously set for Sept. 15.

Ottawa, Ont.—The Canadian Government has forbidden exportation of fodder except under license provided by the new marketing law. Premier Bracken of Manitoba announced that the United States government has authorized the purchase of 250,000 tons of fodder, including wheat, oats and barley straw and wild hay in that province for use in feeding stock in No. Dakota.

Washington, D. C.—The A.A.A. and other federal agencies announced Sept. 6 that they would guarantee farmers a minimum of \$8 per ton for corn fodder or stover, which hitherto has had insufficient commercial value to warrant shipping off the farm. Officials estimated about 10,000,000 tons of cornstalk that could be used for forage in the principal corn belt states were available.

Lafayette, Ind.—Poultry raisers, hatcherymen and others connected with the Hoosier poultry industry will hold one of the most important state-wide meetings in the history of the State Poultry Ass'n on Oct. 3, 4 and 5, in the Purdue University poultry building. This is the annual educational meeting of the State Poultry Ass'n, and is open to every one interested in poultry problems. Details of the program may be obtained from Leon

Todd, Purdue Poultry Department, Lafayette, Ind.

Washington, D. C.—Dr. A. J. Pieters of the forage section of the department of agriculture, pleads with farmers that it is their "patriotic duty" to conserve every available pound of feed and forage. This frantic appeal contrasts strikingly with the A.A.A. denunciation a year ago of farmers who refused to reduce production as "chiselers," "non-cooperating producers" and "trading on the misery of his neighbors."

An enormous amount of cotton plant forage is often available in the late fall, especially when new top growth follows the fall rains but which is so late it cannot mature much, if any, fruit. When the grazing cannot consume it all, the remainder can be mowed and cured and then stacked or baled. The hay resulting is excellent feed and when very leafy is almost or quite as good in feeding value as alfalfa.—Texas Exp. Sta.

Hay and straw for drouth relief may be imported from any country into the United States free of duty the treasury department announced Aug. 31. Other livestock feeds may be added later. Lifting of the duty is effective until July 1, 1935, or an earlier date if the President proclaims the emergency at an end. Imports may be made at any port, but must be accompanied by certificate stating consignee is owner of livestock in a drouth-stricken area or a relief organization.

Government to Assure Feed Supplies in Drouth Areas

The A. A. A. plans to establish a clearing house for handling all information on availability, sale and purchase of hay and other feeds.

The plan is based upon co-operation between the local feedstuff dealers, the county agents directing drouth activities, and the county representatives of the F. E. R. A. and the F. C. A. Briefly, it provides that drouth counties needing livestock feeds of any kind will first consolidate all requirements and then notify the clearing house of the nature and quantities of the feeds required. At the same time, the clearing house will receive regularly from Government sources and from trade sources as well, complete information as to the feeds available, the quantities on hand, their location, and the best delivered price.

The plan is that the clearing house will supply the inquiring counties with information on their best source of supply, taking quantity, price and location into consideration. The counties will then send to the indicated market consolidated orders covering all county needs, and the dealers in the indicated market will ship the order direct to the counties, consigned to local dealers.

In the counties, distribution of the feeds will be handled thru the local commercial dealers on a service charge basis. The commercial agencies from manufacturer to dealer, will finance their own operations. The individual farmer-buyer may pay for feed with cash from his own pocket, he may borrow from the F. C. A., or he may get an order for feed from the local representative of the F. E. R. A., if his situation is such as to entitle him to relief.

The Livestock Feed Com'te in its report to the President said:

"The tremendous decrease in the national supply of roughage feed for livestock has necessitated the expansion of the livestock purchase

program in the drouth area to the point where purchases are limited only by the capacity of processing plants. It has become of first importance that the national supply of feed and forage should be so conserved and so distributed as to limit any further reductions in livestock numbers which are not absolutely necessary."

Memphis—The Home of Cottonseed and Cottonseed Meal

BY J. B. MCGINNIS

It seems fitting that Memphis, the largest crushing center of cottonseed in the world, should be the home of the only markets in which future trading in cottonseed and cottonseed meal is conducted.

Only within the last few years has any commodity market trading in futures, with the possible exception of provisions, dealt in anything but the basic commodity. However, with the changes in business, methods of distribution and severe competition it has been found that values of the products from the raw material might also be better determined and thereby stabilized through the medium of futures trading, and out of that thought were these markets conceived.

Not only do futures markets serve as the yardstick by which values are established, but further prove themselves a barometer in registering any influence that may in any way affect the price or movement of the commodity involved.

These two markets operating on the Memphis Merchants Exchange are unique in that they not only cover the basic commodity but also one of its principal products, thus enabling the producer, converter or consumer the opportunity of knowing at all times the actual value of either commodity as well as means of buying, selling or hedging purchases, sales, stock of material on hand, or if so disposed in the buying or selling for later delivery.

That these two markets are of especial import to the cottonseed milling industry may be readily appreciated when it is realized that the crushing of cottonseed is a decidedly seasonable one, no better illustration of which can be given than the fact that while cottonseed does not commence moving in volume before the middle of September, fully 80% is in the hands of the crushing mills by Dec. 31st, although 55% of the season's production has been crushed at that time. From this it may be seen that this is both hazardous and a speculative business, and unless the miller makes judicious use of the futures market in the way of insuring himself against the risk of price changes, brought about through conditions over which he has no control, he is risking the possibility of severe loss.

Two methods of protection are open to him, the Cottonseed or the Cottonseed Meal futures

Feeds and Feeding

(ILLUSTRATED)

By W. A. Henry and F. B. Morrison

The recognized authority on feeds and feeding. Careful study of this book by elevator operators who grind and mix feeds will place them in better position to advise patrons on feed ingredients and feeding.

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Consolidated

332 S. La Salle Street Chicago, Ill.

Feed Future Prices

The following table shows the closing bid price each week in dollars per ton for standard bran and gray shorts for December delivery:

		St. Louis		Kansas City	
		Bran	Shorts	Bran	Shorts
July 28.....		21.00	23.00	19.25	22.00
Aug. 4.....		22.30	25.40	20.60	23.50
Aug. 11.....		24.00	26.25	22.60	25.50
Aug. 18.....		22.60	25.25	21.15	23.65
Aug. 25.....		23.40	25.10	21.65	24.15
Sept. 1.....		25.10	26.50	23.85	26.55
Sept. 8.....		25.25	27.00	23.60	26.30

market, the use of either of which is a matter of choice. In one he may hedge his raw material, thus automatically hedging all his products from the Cottonseed, or in the other one of his products that enters into world wide competition.

However, the benefits or advantages of these two markets do not stop with the cottonseed products industry alone, for it affords equal means of protection for the commercial feed manufacturer, fertilizer manufacturer, exporter, distributor and even manufacturers of competing concentrates who may and do use the Cottonseed Meal futures market as well for the reason that as the prices of all high concentrated feeds are more or less inter-related as to price it is possible to operate in one commodity as a hedge against the other.

These markets have now been in operation for something over five years during which time the depression and general unrest in business tended to curtail trading to a great extent yet notwithstanding all this they have prospered and grown for the reason that they have served a useful and worthwhile purpose, and today are on a sounder basis than ever before.

Eastern Feed Men Protest Neglect of Eastern Farmer

The Mutual Millers & Feed Dealers Ass'n held its 19th annual meeting Aug. 15 and 16 at Jamestown, N. Y.

Treas. Lewis Abbott, Hamburg, N. Y., reported all expenses paid and a balance on hand. He asked that his salary be reduced, an increase having been granted him on account of code work. It was accordingly cut to \$100 a year; but he is permitted to spend up to \$100 more for expense incurred by him on behalf of the Ass'n.

A com'tee of three was appointed to bring the by laws up to date.

Lionel True, of the national code com'tee reported on the code accounting for the delays.

Speakers at the annual banquet were Leon Roberts, mayor of Jamestown, and Captain Gordon Maitland Heriot, explorer and big game hunter.

Austin W. Carpenter, director of public relations of the Eastern Federation of Feed Merchants, explained the work undertaken by the Federation.

Fred Sexauer, pres. of the Dairymen's League, detailed the difficulties of maintaining milk prices. As to the reason for the league obtaining a federal loan, secured by a mortgage on its property, Mr. Sexauer said that it was due to the low interest of 2.5 per cent at which it was offered. The loan, he said, was for \$3,750,000, of which \$160,000 is paid back every three months and that at the present time the balance owed was \$3,000,000.

Resolutions adopted scored the AAA for raising prices on things the eastern farmer has to buy while affording him no relief on the things he has to sell, called attention to the burden on the feed dealer in extending credit, and expressed appreciation of the late J. E. Doty, former pres. of the Ass'n.

The old officers were re-elected, as follows: Pres., Haines R. Merritt, East Aurora, N. Y.;

Feedstuffs Movement in August

Receipts and shipments of feedstuffs at the various markets during August, compared with August, 1933, in tons, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1934	1933	1934	1933
*Baltimore	3,641	2,911	.....	.....
*Chicago	10,380	13,500	33,791	33,353
*Cincinnati	630	690	.....	.....
*†Kansas City	2,275	2,120	21,175	14,980
†Los Angeles	3,570	2,200	.....	.....
*Milwaukee	1,910	495	9,585	7,240
*Minneapolis	1,667	1,166	28,617	29,559
*Peoria	9,160	9,200	10,742	12,270
*Milfeed, bran and shorts.			*†Milfeed, bran and shorts.	

vice-pres., Charles L. Zortman, Edinboro, Pa.; sec.-treas., Lewis Abbott, Hamburg, N. Y. Frank Schrimper, Belle Valley, Pa., and Roy Rignell, Lockport, N. Y., were chosen directors.

Many prizes were awarded in the golf and horse-shoe pitching contests.

Northwest Feed Dealers Meet

The Northwest Retail Feed Ass'n held its annual meeting Aug. 20 and 21 at Minneapolis, Minn.

L. V. Dahl, of Minneota, Minn., pres., reviewed the past year.

J. F. Fleming, Minneapolis, sec'y, gave credit to former Sec'y Frank Hamilton for organizing the ass'n. He said "Mr. Hamilton was instrumental, with the backing of the ass'n, in getting concessions from the Northern States Power Co. a saving of one-half the minimum charges for power to customers who would agree to confine their use of electric power for grinding to daylight hours. He was successful in getting a bill before the Minnesota legislature, requiring portable mills to pay a license of \$100 in each county in which they operate. His efforts, and the efforts of members of the Northwest Retail Feed association, contributed in no small measure to the passage of House File No. 331, known as the 'Truck Bill.'"

I believe that the fair practice part of our code will especially enable us to find a degree of security and happiness in the conduct of our business which we have not known before. I also believe that the prerogative of legalizing trade practices will never be withdrawn from us. For it is inconceivable that with the experience we have had that we should abuse that privilege. Codes will not take the place of selling, they will prevent the wrong kind of selling.

Now that the matter of preparing our code is nearly out of the way, the question of policing and making the code effective becomes of paramount importance. No code can be worth the paper it is written on unless it is enforced. If the enforcement of our code is to be made effective thru the feed dealers themselves, a great task confronts us. The government will be looking to us for results in making effective the code which we have sponsored.

C. B. Rader, sec'y of the St. Louis Merchants Exchange, addressed the dealers.

R. B. Bowden, sec'y of the National Code Authority for the Country Grain Elevator Industry, and David K. Steenbergh, of the National Federation of Feed Ass'ns, gave talks on their codes.

R. W. Murchie, of the state emergency relief administration, was made the target of complaints by dealers present. It was charged that in some counties established feed dealers had been ignored, and in others favoritism had been shown by the committees directing the relief distribution. Mr. Murchie assured the feed men that he wanted to eliminate any political or personal factors which would tend to reduce the efficiency of the work, and he said that if any feed dealer who had a well-founded complaint would write to him at 325 State Office Building, St. Paul, it would receive immediate attention.

J. F. Balzer, N.R.A. state compliance officer, told of efforts to obtain enforcement of labor provisions in the P.R.A.

E. C. Hillweg of the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce spoke briefly.

The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolutions Adopted

Relief Distribution Thru Dealers

Resolved, that so far as possible all federal and state relief orders covering feeds and grains be distributed thru the legitimate grain and feed dealers at local points without discrimination and not be purchased in other states and shipped in car lots to relief agencies direct, and

Resolved, when it is for the best interest or common good that car lots of grains or feeds be shipped in by the government to local points, that these feeds should be unloaded and checked

by a responsible feed or grain dealer, without discrimination, and that such dealers be paid a reasonable handling charge for this service.

For Code Enforcement

Resolved, that the secretary be and hereby is directed to notify each member immediately on the adoption of the code of fair competition for the retail feed industry, and

Representation on Code Authority

Be it resolved, that this ass'n go on record as demanding that a member of this ass'n be named to the National Code Authority for the retail feed industry, when and if such code becomes effective.

Thanks to Secretary

Resolved, that this body in convention assembled give our efficient secretary, Jack Flemming, a rising vote of approval for the efficient and untiring manner in which he has put forth his efforts during the past year in getting the association started on the right track.

Officers and directors elected for the ensuing year are: Pres., W. C. Stephan, Frederic, Wis.; vice-pres., E. J. Houle, Forest Lake, Minn.; sec., W. D. Flemming, Minneapolis; treas. and assistant sec., J. F. Flemming, Minneapolis; directors, R. Emerson, Wanamingo; John Heyerholm, Northfield; L. V. Dahl, Minneota; L. E. Mattson, Dassel; Max Goldberg, Moorhead; L. E. Dorenkemper, Waubun; Paul Vogtman, Park Rapids; James McFarland, Carlton; E. J. Houle, Forest Lake; B. J. Jaenisch, Fergus Falls; W. C. Stephan, Frederic, Wis., and E. E. Mills, Sioux Falls, S. D.

Duties on hay, grain and other live stock feeds are said by Senator Frazier to have been lifted by Pres. Roosevelt in an effort to speed aid to starving live stock. While admitting that negotiations were under way the Dept. of Agriculture officials have no confirmation of the move.

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Attrition mills	Iron oxide
Alfalfa meal	Kelp
Beet pulp	Linseed meal, cake
Blood, dried	Meat meal, scrap
Bone meal	Mill feeds
Brewer's dried grains	Minerals
Buttermilk, dried,	Mineral mixtures
semi-solid	Molasses
Calcium, carbonate,	Oyster shell, crushed
phosphate	Peanut meal
Cocoonut oil meal	Peat moss
Cod liver oil	Phosphates, rock
Charcoal	Potassium, chlorid
Commercial feeds	Iodide
Corn germ meal	Poultry grits
Cottonseed meal,	Salt
cake	Sardine oil
Feed mixers	Screenings
Feed concentrates	Sesame meal
Feeders for mills	Skim milk, dried
Fish meal	Soybean, meal
Formulas	Tankage
Gluten, feed, meal	Vegetable oil
Hammer mills	Yeast for feeding
Iodine	

Information Bureau

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

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332 So. La Salle St.

Chicago, Ill.

Poultry Feeds and Feeding

"Cackles"

NOW Farmer Jones he has a hen that cackles Defiance at Wallace and his gentlemen demanding code compliance.

She will not yield, like human folks, to government ukases, but lays her eggs with double yolks in cozy nesting places.

SO Farmer Jones is in dismay and work makes him giddy. It seems the rules of AAA mean nothing to his biddy. Her own sweet wish she obeys. Her life is free and merry, and so each day she proudly lays a double cackle-berry!

SHE hasn't learned of the New Deal or heard its tom-toms beating. One egg of hers will make a meal instead of two—that's cheating!

Though Jones has posted in his coop the poultry code's instructions, his biddy doesn't care a whoop about a planned production.

So Farmer Jones is in dismay and he begins to wonder when agents of the AAA will plow his prize hen under, and maybe soak him with a fine because the code will fizzle unless the farmer's hens decline to lay twin eggs and chisel.—F. K. H.

Yeast for Poultry

R. E. Barinowski, the well known and popular member of the American Feed Manufacturers' Ass'n, who is president of the Feedright Milling Co., at Augusta, Ga., publishes a seasonal bulletin for the information of patrons known as "Feedright Facts."

In his latest number he says:

For many years yeast has been recommended for both blood and skin disorders.

It is known as the greatest known source of Vitamin B, the tissue and nerve building vitamin.

The great advantages of improved digestibility by fermentation are gradually becoming known.

The importance of red corpuscles in the blood are also becoming more and more recognized, and as yeast plays a part in building these corpuscles, you will appreciate more the value of our adding yeast to your poultry ration.

There is greater assimilation of minerals when yeast is fed.

It is valuable in preventing and cleaning up coccidiosis, range paralysis and kindred diseases where fermented mash is fed.

The only argument heard against fermented mash is that it is work.

The feed men, in order to get mash feed introduced, sold the public on the idea that it was a lazy man's job, a good job for those who were not able to do any real labor. "Just install a big feed hopper and water fount and let the birds help themselves." It sounded good, read well and it worked.

Results are what we are all after and the poultry raiser who wants results is not going to balk at mixing a moist mash.

Mixing a fermented mash is merely mixing a moist mash twenty-four hours in advance. We feed, and then mix for tomorrow.

Fermented mash is gaining favor every day among those who are looking for results. The time used to mix a fermenting mash pays better than any other time used on the poultry plant.

Use only as much mash as your flock will clean up each time. Use lukewarm water. Use as much water as mash, by measure.

Merely mix in the warm water and let stand in a warm place twenty-four hours and ferment. The ideal fermenting temperature is 75 to 80 degrees. Never use galvanized containers. You can use with safety glass, crock, enamelware, wooden boxes, wooden pails, etc. We prefer enamelware because it is easier to clean.

The advantages of fermentation are so many that once you realize these benefits you will always feed a fermented mash.

Remember fermentation is a partial predigestion and digestibility is a big factor in feeding.

Vitamin D Requirements of Growing Chicks

By J RUSSELL COUCH, Assistant Poultry Husbandman, Texas Agri. Exp. Sta.

The amount of vitamin D required by chickens grown in the absence of sunlight is under study at the Texas Experiment Station. Vitamin D is necessary for growth and bone development and chickens that are allowed free access to sunlight do not require additional amounts of this vitamin. Where sunlight is restricted, it is necessary for the poultrymen to supply vitamin D supplements such as cod liver oil or sardine oil. In these experiments a ration composed of 53% ground milo, 5% dehydrated alfalfa leaf meal, 18% dried buttermilk, 2% ground oyster shell, 1% bone meal, 20% wheat gray shorts, and 1% salt, was compared with a ration composed of 55% yellow corn meal, 5% dehydrated alfalfa leaf meal, 6% dried buttermilk, 6% meat and bone scrap, 6% cottonseed meal, 1% ground oyster shell, 20% wheat gray shorts, and 1% salt. In a test with rats, 3 grams of the first ration or 4 grams of the second ration was found to supply one unit of vitamin D. Varying amounts of fortified cod liver oil, some 35 times as strong as ordinary cod liver oil, were added to these rations in providing the varied conditions desired in measurement of the effect of vitamin D upon the chickens fed.

The chickens fed the second ration required 4 times as many units of vitamin D from the fortified cod liver oil as did those fed the first ration which may have been influenced by the more favorable amount of lime in the first ration, bearing in mind that the phosphoric acid content of the two rations is practically the same and that the first ration carried 2.01% of lime while the second carried only 1.35% lime. This seems to show a definite relationship between the amount and the ratio of calcium and phosphorus and the requirement for vitamin D by growing animals. The results of these experiments indicate that growing chicks may be fed either of these rations without any additional vitamin D for the first six weeks providing they are given access to direct sunlight

or have vitamin D from cod liver oil thereafter, and that the critical point is reached, when feeding these rations, slightly before six weeks. In some cases significantly greater gains were shown by the group receiving the cod liver oil.

For the first eight weeks, the growing chicks fed upon the first ration required 7.7 units of vitamin D from fortified cod liver oil per hundred pounds ration while those fed upon the second ration required 30.8 units from fortified

Triple XXX Alfalfa Meal

Use more of it—it's healthful



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MILLING & PRODUCTS CO.

Merchants Exchange
ST. LOUIS

LAMAR, COLO.

Poultry Production

by Lippincott and Card

(5th Edition—Revised)

Every elevator that grinds and mixes poultry feeds needs this new, quick-reference volume, devoted to practical management of poultry enterprises. Prepared by noted authorities, it includes 238 illustrations. Considers culling, prevention and cure of diseases, incubation, brooding, housing, ventilation, etc., and gives 63 pages to selection and compounding of feeds, to feeding methods and the nutrient requirements of poultry.

Bound in cloth, 723 pages, fully cross indexed. Weight 4 lbs. Price, \$4.00, plus postage.

Grain & Feed Journals

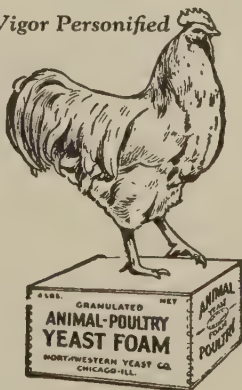
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Chicago, Ill.

HOW YOU CAN BOOST YOUR FEED SALES NOW

Vigor Personified



GIVE your customers a chance to see what amazing results they can get with yeast feeds, and your mash sales won't be long in taking a big swing up! A good yeast mash will build sales as fast for you as it has for hundreds of other feed manufacturers. Here is what some of them say:

"Builds Its Own Business"

"Business started coming in the day we put our yeast mash on the market. Enthusiastic customers tell others about our mash for us. It's literally building its own business." (From Wisconsin.) "We're selling more of our mash feed all the time. Customers say that it cleans up coccidiosis in cases where other treatments accomplish nothing." (From Florida.) "Sales of our new yeast feed are wonderful. We are more sold on fermented mash than ever." (From Pennsylvania.) "The addition of a yeast mash to our line has already brought us a 25% increase in customers." (From Wisconsin.)

A Boon for Poultry and Hog Raisers

It's no wonder that yeast mashes build feed sales. Yeast mashes give users results unobtainable with any other feed! To poultry raisers: An end to death losses from coccidiosis and other intestinal diseases. Bigger birds in shorter time. More eggs, heavier eggs and a longer laying season. To hog raisers: A preventive and cure for necro! Hundreds of feeders have found that yeast quickly turns rough, scabby, necrotic hogs into smooth, sleek porkers. To dairy farmers: An aid in ending abortion, garget and scours. Heavier milk production and increased butter fat.

Free Booklets Tell Whole Story Why don't you add a yeast mash to your line—now? Write—today—for the whole yeast story. Two new booklets, "Profitable Feeding Methods" and "25,000 Hogs Can't Be Wrong," will bring you proof of results and full details.

Northwestern Yeast Co., Dept. X
1750 North Ashland Avenue, Chicago

cod liver oil for proper growth, feathering, prevention of rickets, and crooked breast bones. This amount was equivalent to a total of 41.0 units of vitamin D in the first ration and 55.8 units in the second ration when the vitamin D content of the original ration is considered.

Pilchard Oil for Chicks

In one test at the University of British Columbia crossbred chicks fed 1 per cent of either British Columbia pilchard oil, California sardine oil, or commercial cod-liver oil were equally well protected against rickets up to 5 weeks of age. Chicks on the same ration without oil developed severe rickets. Pilchard oil containing 40 per cent stearin gave results equal to those obtained with cleared or uncleared oil from the same source. This would indicate that 0.5 per cent of this oil was enough to prevent rickets.

Continuing the above study, two experiments were undertaken to obtain additional data on the antirachitic potency of various samples of pilchard oil produced in British Columbia.

The chickens fed the basal ration which was deficient in vitamin D, supplemented at 0.5 and 1 per cent levels with commercial pilchard oil, had practically the same ash analyses as chicks fed the same basal ration supplemented with 1 per cent of medicinal cod-liver oils.

Alaska Herring Meal Good for Chicks

Because of the many sources of protein concentrates available, the Washington Experiment Station undertook a study to determine the feeding value of these different concentrates and mixtures of them when used in the chick rations recommended by the college. The same all-mash basal ration was fed to 9 lots of 20 White Leghorn chicks each. This ration was supplemented with the various concentrates and mixtures fed so that the protein level was maintained at approximately 14 per cent.

Chicks fed Alaska herring meal made the best growth, those fed Argentine meat scrap the poorest, while those receiving Vico meat scrap, fish shreds, and skim milk powder, or combinations of the various concentrates, were intermediate in growth rate. The biological values were determined for each lot, but could not be associated with other data to show that better growth in some lots was due to better protein utilization. The lot making the greatest gain in weight per gram of protein ingested made the best growth, but this relationship did not hold in the other lots. The lot making the greatest gain per gram of protein also showed the greatest feed consumption.

Provincial Feed Board in Canada

A feed board for British Columbia has been appointed by Hon. K. C. MacDonald to work for the standardization of feeds. The board is composed of Dr. W. R. Gunn, provincial livestock commissioner; Henry Rive, provincial dairy commissioner; Professor H. M. King, of the Department of Agriculture at the University of British Columbia; P. H. Moore, of the Colony Farm, New Westminster; W. H. Hicks, of the Dominion Experimental Station at Agassiz, and D. W. Thompson, Federal feed inspector, at Vancouver.

W. R. White, chief of the feed branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, on a recent visit to the coast found that some 37 manufacturers of feeds sold for livestock within the province, were marketing more or less similar products under 234 different brands. Closer supervision of the ultimate output, is behind the present move.

The new board, given full provincial status, will work in conjunction with federal and other agricultural branches, and will be unpaid.

Ration for Farm Flock

Complete rations for the selected flock of chickens on the farm is an important item. Some wonderful egg production records have been obtained from small back yard flocks from very simple rations. These might consist of corn or wheat or a mixture of corn, wheat and oats or a mixture of cracked corn, shorts, and bran plus green alfalfa hay plus nothing but skim milk for the hens to drink. The important thing that gives the results on this ration is not the grain or mixture of grain that is fed. The most important factor is at least three gallons of skim milk every day for 100 hens.

One hundred layers will consume much more than three gallons of skim milk a day most of the time. If 100 layers get four gallons of skim milk a day, one may expect more eggs than if but three gallons are allowed. The alfalfa hay or other green feed substitute is also important in maintaining health of the flock. Since many alfalfa fields are too short to cut with the mower, enough might be cut by hand to supply the hens that are to be kept. Alfalfa meal is, of course, another way of feeding the all year substitute for green range.

It now appears that many farmers will be working this winter for relief funds with which to buy feed for their hen units of livestock. Buying stations are being set up in emergency drouth counties where such farmers can use their check for relief funds for purchasing feed for livestock. Such stations must, of course, handle egg laying mash and coarse grains. Such feed can be used in the regular orthodox way, half mash and half grain.

A monthly consumption per hen can be expected of about 3½ pounds of mash and 3½ pounds of grain per hen. A flock of 100 laying hens would thus be expected to eat each month about 350 pounds of mash and 350 pounds of corn.

Rains Eased Demand for Hay

Loadings of alfalfa in the Platte River Valley of Nebraska during the week ending Aug. 28 were estimated by trade authorities at less than 10 per cent of the volume loaded out three weeks ago, due to a less active demand as a result of improved pastures. Producers, however, were inclined to hold their hay rather than reduce prices to more competitive levels and quotations remained about unchanged at \$15.00 to \$16.00 per ton in the stack. Prices for baled alfalfa, f.o.b. cars at loading stations, were \$2.00 to \$2.50 above the stack prices. Much of the third cutting was damaged in the winnow by rains.

A less urgent demand from truckers caused some easiness in the Garden City district of Kansas, with sales ranging from \$16 to \$20 per ton, baled at producers' farms, depending upon quality. Rains have fallen in surrounding counties, but no moisture was received in the Garden City locality and prospects for a fourth cutting were not very bright. Tonnage from the third growth, which has all been harvested, was very light. Feed crops in central Kansas were considerably benefited by rains of from one to three inches during the week and demand for hay, while still active, was not as urgent in the Pawnee Valley and movement decreased. Prices, however, remained steady at \$21.00 to \$22.00 per ton for good quality baled alfalfa at producers' farms and \$12.50 per ton for baled alfalfa straw, as reported by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Will Government Go Into Soybean Hay Business?

The federal government has made an offer thru the Illinois Agricultural Ass'n to buy 50,000 to 150,000 tons of soybean hay from farmers at \$15 per ton, to be sold by the government to farmers in the drouth area on a time payment plan.

John T. Smith, a grower near Champaign, Ill., reports that 45,000 tons have been placed under contract with the government.

The Illinois Hay Shippers Ass'n has filed a protest against any plan to handle hay for government account except thru the hands of dealers. The official announcement was that local dealers would be used by the government both to accumulate and distribute hay and other feeds.

Memphis Cottonseed Meal Market

Memphis, Tenn., Sept. 8.—Trading in cottonseed meal during the week was fairly active with today's closing prices from 15c down to 40c up. There has not been a great amount of liquidation on September contracts which at the first of the month were fairly heavy. Deliveries so far this month have been only 200 tons. During today's session cottonseed meal started trading at about 10 cents above last night's closing prices, however, after the cotton report issued by the Government at 10 o'clock today meal prices declined from 25 to 75 cts. per ton with December selling on the close at \$33.50 or a loss of 40 cts. per ton from yesterday's close.

The cottonseed market during the week was fairly active with September seed selling at \$37.50 and October selling at \$38.00. The market for the week shows a gain of from 25 cents to \$1.25 per ton. Both markets closed today dull.

ANALYSIS of FEEDS

Complete \$5 Analysis includes protein, fat, fiber, moisture, ash, nitrogen free extract & carbohydrates. **Proteins, Fats and Fibers—\$1 each** Write for free moisture proof mailing tubes. **SECURITY TESTING LABORATORY** Medical Arts Bldg. Burlington, Iowa

Practical Poultry Farming

By L. M. Hurd

This revised and enlarged edition is right up-to-date and contains all important discoveries in poultry raising made in recent years.

Mr. Hurd, from his experience both as a poultry farmer and college instructor, has revised the text and pictures throughout. The book contains the latest information on feeding, a complete discussion of the new vitamin G, practical information on the two-story poultry house and heating, disinfecting incubators, battery brooding and raising chicks on screened platforms, and the latest discoveries in treating pests and diseases, including Leukemia, and the newest information on disinfecting houses. This edition also describes the new methods of feeding turkeys.

This book is printed on enamel book paper from large type and well bound in cloth. Its 480 pages divided into 23 chapters and illustrated by over 200 engravings, teams with helpful, practical information. Price \$2.50 f.o.b. Chicago; shipping weight two pounds.

Grain & Feed Journals

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332 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.



Corn Gluten Feed, Corn Oil Cake Meal,

Brewers' Dried Grains Malt Sprouts

ANHEUSER-BUSCH ST. LOUIS

Fires Caused by Distillers and Brewers Grains

With the increase in the output of dried grains by brewers and distillers following the repeal of the Volstead Act there has been an increase in the number of fires in grain elevators originating in bins where the dried grains have been stored.

Two months after a bin in a New Jersey elevator had been filled with four tons of distillers' grains the bin was found to be on fire. The most of it was drawn out and thrown into the creek that runs beside the plant to extinguish the fire.

In another case it took but one day for the distillers' grain to begin burning spontaneously. A carload was received by this New York feed dealer in the morning and stored in bins. On the evening of that day an employee discovered smoke pouring out from under the eaves of the building and found two bins of the grains on fire. Inside of bin was badly burned before the feed could be gotten out thru holes cut in side of building and bottom of bin.

Twenty tons of dried brewers' grains were piled on the floor of the warehouse of an Ohio grain firm. At 5:30 a. m. a small wisp of smoke was seen coming from the top of the pile. Immediately the men were gotten out of bed to remove the undamaged feed from around the hot and burning interior to the driveway to cool. The damaged and burning feed was placed in the truck of a farmer, who took it to the country. All of the 20-ton pile except 4,110 lbs. was saved. Buckets of water were used on the feed in the farmer's truck. The village fire hose was ready but not used.

Another Ohio firm was less fortunate, its plant having been destroyed Aug. 6, 1934, by fire originating in brewers' grains. The foreman smelled gas coming from the elevator at 7 a. m. The manager arrived at 7:30 and entered the bin and probed with a stick, releasing more gas. The fire department was called and stood by while one-third of the contents was removed by sacking at bottom of bin and carrying it out of the building. Then the fire department went up and attempted to loosen the grains with a 50-lb. scale weight at the end of a rope. Soon a mass of charred grains appeared in the opening at the bottom of the bin and burst into flames when broken up with a stick; but the fireman had not brought their chemicals or water into the elevator, and the building was on fire over the bin almost immediately. The bin measured 12x15 ft., 22 to 32

ft. deep, containing 20 tons. The loss was total, \$27,800. The foreman is of the opinion that had the fire department brought a chemical extinguisher it could have put the fire out.

Two adjoining bins in a New York elevator were filled, one with corn gluten and the other with brewers' grains. After contents of both bins had started to heat fire broke out in the brewers' grains and was extinguished with water from barrels and one line of hose. One girder was burned and its fragments mixed with the feed when drawn off.

The partition between two bins, one containing distillers' grain and the other corn gluten, in a New York elevator was found to be burning at 6 a. m. The fire department was called, the feed pulled out and soaked, with slight damage to the conveyor and elevator used to move the hot stock.

Eighty tons of gluten feed in bulk in one end of a New Jersey warehouse was found to be red hot at several points where holes were dug after smoke had been seen coming out around tie rods that extended thru the feed. Twenty men went to work wetting down and removing the feed, saving the warehouse.

Several tons of bulk gluten that had been stored in bins of a Pennsylvania mill July 1 was discovered to be on fire Dec. 4. Prompt action by employees and the fire department saved the plant after side walls of two of the bins had been badly burned.

Pick and shovel had to be used for five days to get out heating gluten feed in an Ohio elevator. The 27 tons had been put in store in June and smoke was smelled Dec. 1. The inside of the bins was badly charred.

To prevent a destructive fire all feed going into store should be inspected for moisture. The flow of bulk feed should be stopped when inspection of the stream shows dampness.

Sacks may be piled in tiers, six inches between each, not over 6 ft. high nor over 16 ft. long. At least twice a week the stock should be inspected to determine condition. To test the bulk have 1-inch iron pipes or rods driven to within one foot of the bottom of bin, every 6 or 8 ft. apart, pull them once a day and feel the rod with back of hand. If too hot for comfort the feed is in dangerous condition and should be re-elevated over a coarse screen. Several turnings may be required.

Keller Beeson, extension agronomist of Purdue University, was elected pres. of the American Soybean Ass'n at the recent annual meeting at Little Rock, Ark.

Fifty Years in the Feed Business

To have been successfully engaged in the feed business over the long period of fifty years and to find itself now with a large and satisfied clientele of patrons can only be the result of the correct policy of the founders of Maney Bros. Mill & Elevator Co., Thomas A. and Cyrus E. Maney, to make the necessary adjustments of their own business to meet the requirements of customers and when necessary to meet the needs of the trade, to keep pace with changing conditions by installing new and improved machinery and equipment.

The brothers were born near Oconomowoc, Wis., Thomas removing to Minneapolis, Minn., in 1880, where four years later he purchased a small retail business, shortly afterwards erecting a feed store. At this time Cyrus became a partner.

Since 1919 W. A. Maney, son of Thos. A. Maney has been manager and pres. of the company, the business having been entirely controlled by the Maney family during this half century. The sec'y of the company, S. L. Pries, has been employed for 14 years. Cyrus Maney retired several years ago, but is still an officer of the company. Thomas retired from active business in 1919 and died Aug. 31, 1931.

The well chosen original location is still occupied, altho the mills, elevators and warehouses have been added to trackage property several blocks from the original store. At the present time the firm is erecting new offices which will be located at the mill in order to give still better service. The original office and warehouse will be used for additional storage.

Feed ingredients are distributed to country mixers by the company, which is one of the largest jobbers of ingredients in the Northwest, besides manufacturing and jobbing about 100 different kinds of feeds. A few years ago the company installed up-to-date molasses feed mixing equipment to put out the well known Crown brand of molasses feeds for the dairy and poultry. The company also is equipped to barrel molasses and enjoys a very large business thruout the Northwest on barrel molasses. As members of the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce they are in the grain shipping business.

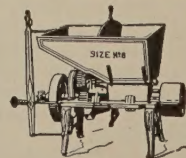
The officers of Maney Bros. Mill & Elevator Co. take a great deal of pride in carrying on the policies of the founder of the company, based on fair dealing, personal co-operation and conscientious service to the trade. This policy is well expressed in a booklet distributed by them to the trade, quoting Henry Wadsworth Longfellow's poem on "Honor in Business", as follows:

There is an honor in business that is the fine gold of it; that reckons with every man

BOWSER Crush Grind Feed Mills Mix

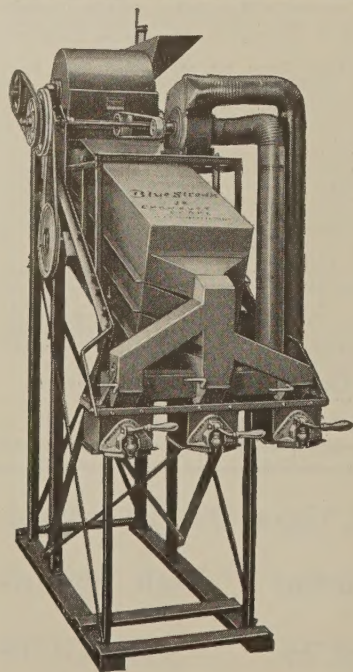
Rapidly crush ear corn (with or without husk) and grind all the small grains; either separately or mixed—mixed as they are being ground—not before or after. This saves time and labor.

"COMBINATION" MILLS



Use the famous Cone-Shape burrs. Light Draft. Large Capacity. Solidly Built. Long Life. Special sizes for the milling trade. Sacking or Wagon Box Elevator. Circular on request.

THE N. P. BOWSER CO.
SOUTH BEND INDIANA



Blue Streak CORN CUTTER GRADER AND ASPIRATOR

Answers your problem of freshly cut, well-graded, and perfectly cleaned corn at the lowest possible cost.

The Blue Streak Corn Cutter costs only half as much as you would expect to pay, and it cuts, cleans, and grades corn for less than 40 cents per ton.

Write for details.

PRATER PULVERIZER CO.

1829 So. 55th Avenue,
Chicago, Illinois

justly; that loves light; that regards kindness and fairness more highly than goods or prices or profits. It becomes a man more than his furnishings or his house. It speaks for him in the heart of everyone.

His friendships are serene and secure.

Feed Loans

Range livestock operators in parts of primary drouth areas where winter weather conditions will soon prevent transportation of feed may obtain funds to purchase a 60-day reserve feed supply, according to a statement made Sept. 2 by George Susens of the emergency crop and feed loan section of the Farm Credit Administration. In addition the stockman may apply for regular monthly allowances and hold his extra two months' feed supply in reserve for emergency purposes when transportation may be cut off.

The monthly advances for feed for livestock in the primary drought areas will continue to be made on the basis of the borrower's promissory note, as heretofore.

The primary drouth loan areas now include almost 1,200 counties in 23 states. During the past months 123,000 applications for feed and forage loans and supplemental advances have been received, Mr. Susens said, and 109,000 loans disbursed for over \$8,200,000.

Adulteration and Misbranding

Twelve firms handling cottonseed products were recently prosecuted by the U. S. Department of Agriculture for misbranding or adulteration.

The Standard Cake & Meal Co., Kansas City, Mo., admitted shipping meal and cake containing less than the 43% protein guaranteed, and was fined \$50.

The Southland Cotton Oil Co., of Oklahoma City, Okla., was fined \$175 after pleading guilty to shipping sacks containing less than the 100 lbs. branded.

The National Cottonseed Products Co., Morrilton, Ark., was fined \$25 and costs on a plea of guilty to shipping sacks containing less than 100 lbs.

The Sweetwater Cotton Oil Co., Sweetwater, Tex., admitted shipping cottonseed meal containing less than the 43% protein guaranteed, and was required to give \$200 bond to relabel.

Swift & Co., Chicago, Ill., pleaded guilty to shipping cottonseed meal and screenings containing less than the 43% protein stated on the label and were fined \$25.

The Anadarko Cotton Oil Mill, Anadarko, Okla., shipped cottonseed screenings containing less protein and more crude fiber than stated on the label and was fined \$25 on a plea of guilty.

The Model Mill Co., Jackson, Tenn., shipped 90 sacks of brown wheat shorts to Corinth, Miss., that were ordered destroyed by the court as containing less crude fat and protein than stated on the label.

Budget of Feed Manufacturing Industry

The code authority of the feed manufacturing industry has been advised by the N.R.A. that suggestions regarding the budget and the desired exemption cancellation of feed manufacturers from the code tax will be received by Deputy Administrator George Carlson, Washington, D. C., until Sept. 12.

The budget calls for \$21,900 for the 12 months ending June 4, 1935. The basis of assessment is: Net sales expressed in volume, rate of assessment $\frac{1}{2}$ c per ton for the first 100,000 tons; $\frac{1}{4}$ c per ton for second 100,000 tons or fraction thereof; $\frac{1}{8}$ c per ton for each ton over 200,000.

It is the opinion of the code authority that the work of administration of this code can be largely handled from the general office in a successful manner taking care of all the necessities that may arise with a limited amount set up for regional work as specified which work can be handled thru the agency of the code authority members located in or adjacent to the various districts set up in the United States, a reasonable allotment of funds being made to cover each district.

The trade practices contained therein, with the exception of one item, are the same as have been current in the industry for four years under a gentlemen's agreement known as the National Feed Merchandising Council Agreement which was signed in 1930 by over 200 of the largest feed manufacturers and which has been uniformly observed, the records showing there have not been over two or three complaints annually in regard to violations of the Agreement. Paragraph D. of Article VII of the code, trade practices, prohibiting consignments, was added by the A.A.A. and is simple and clear so that there will not be much difficulty in investigating any complaints which may arise of violations of this Section.

Estimated number of establishments in industry, 466; estimated number of establishments to be assessed, 466; estimated annual net sales June 30, 1933, to June 30, 1934, \$175,000,000; estimated number of employees as of June 30, 1934, 5,700.

A. F. Seay, chairman of the code authority, has written a letter to A. W. Riley, division administrator of the N.R.A. at Washington, for permission to assess firms not principally engaged in feed manufacturing. His letter follows:

With reference to Administrative Order X-36, application is made herewith on behalf of the feed manufacturing industry for termination of the exemption from Section 3 of said order with respect to members of the industry whose principal line of business is flour milling or the handling and processing of grains, farm and garden seeds and other agricultural products.

Manufactured or mixed feeds are composed in many cases in part of various by-products of other lines of manufacture, such as flour mills, cereal plants, corn mills, oatmeal mills, glucose factories, packing houses and other lines of industry processing agricultural products including handlers of farm and garden seeds.

In some cases, these by-products are sold by other manufacturers to feed manufacturers for mixing purposes and other cases, the original manufacturer finds it more profitable to mix his own by-products and sell the resulting mix in a separate plant or otherwise, and naturally in such line of business, he qualifies in addition to his primary business as a manufacturer of feeds and would insofar as that portion of his business is concerned, come under the provisions of the feed manufacturers code.

In some cases, such a manufacturer might have an output of mixed feeds largely in excess of that of some smaller member of the feed manufacturing industry and the latter would have to pay his share of the code assessment, whereas the larger manufacturer being primarily in another line of business might claim exemption under the provisions of Administrative Order X-36 and pay nothing in support of the feed manufacturing industry code.

Many smaller flour mills, in addition to their production of flour, will make a line of scratch feeds or poultry feeds and this same situation will apply to some country grain elevators who in addition to their elevator business, put out a line of feeds. Percentages of volume of business will vary of course with the individual, but where a flour miller or grain elevator does 60% or more of his business in flour or grains as against 40% or less in feeds, he may claim exemption from contributions to the feed code under Order X-36.

We therefore feel that to be fair to all members of the feed manufacturing industry who will have to support and pay for the administration of the code for such industry, a termination of exemption should be granted with respect to all other processors and handlers of agricultural products who are manufacturing feeds and yet whose principal line of business is other than feed manufacturing.

GRUENDLER



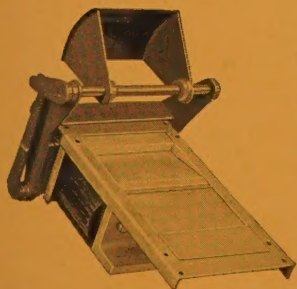
Slow Speed and High Speed Feed Grinders still maintain lowest cost and highest quality feed and are making profits instead of just swapping dollars. Ask the feed miller who owns one.

Are you interested in establishing a complete feed grinding and mixing plant?

**GRUENDLER
CRUSHER & PULVERIZER CO.**

2915 No. Market St. St. Louis, Mo.

NEW . . . The Stearns Super Type B Spout Magnet With Automatic Feed Gate Attachment

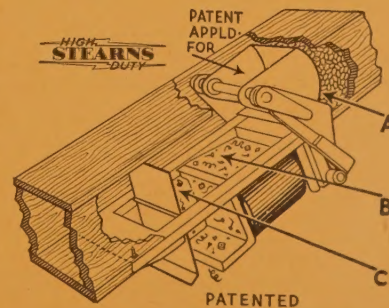


Simple, complete and fully automatic, Stearns Spout Magnets (Type B) are now equipped with Automatic Feed Gate Attachment. The Feed Gate (A) automatically drops, instantly checking flow of grain, when Trap (C) opens to discharge tramp iron from Magnet (B) with switch in open position; closing switch automatically returns Feed Gate and Trap to operating position. Feed Gate prevents waste of grain and controls flow over Magnet. Magnet protects against damage to mills and screens and assures iron-free grain. Write for complete information.

MAGNETIC MFG. CO.

652 S. 28th Street

Milwaukee, Wis.



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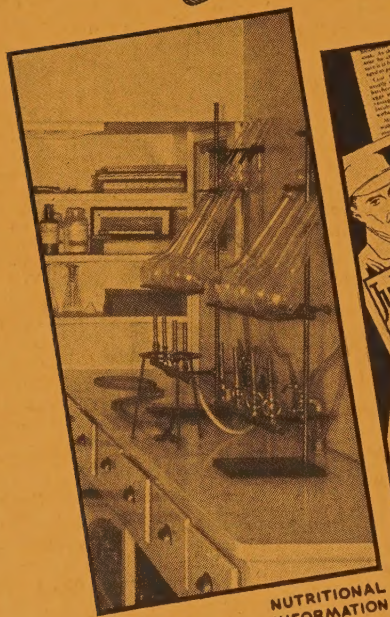
PATENTED



Noah Webster SAID

SERVICE Means:

The act of serving; the performance of labor for the benefit of another or at another's command;



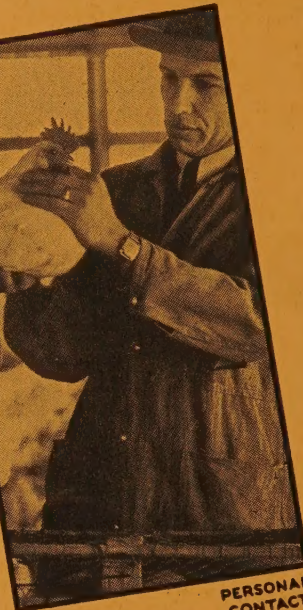
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PROMOTION
SERVICE



PERSONAL
CONTACT

His Definition May not Change . . . but there's a Lot More to It!

IN WEBSTER'S time it was enough if merchandise was delivered promptly and in good condition. To-day, milling companies who limit their dealer-service to that are doing a pretty poor job.

Briefly, the service Allied Mills gives its Wayne-Dealers may be divided into 4 parts:

1... Nutritional Information Service. The Allied Mills staff of feeding experts is world recognized. These men develop Wayne Feeds and back them up with authoritative evidence. This means prestige, and a Bank of information for dealers to draw on.

2... Advertising Service. Of course a product must be backed by expert national advertising before a dealer can hope to sell it in competition, regardless of its merits. Also a dealer who is no advertising expert should have a place to go for sound, selling, local advertising copy. Allied Mills furnishes both kinds of advertising.

3... Promotion Service. Innumerable selling helps outside of advertising may be called sales promotion helps. Allied Mills leaves no stone unturned in providing dealers with the best possible promotion helps.

4... Personal Contact Service. The above services would be useless if there were not some means of adapting them to individual conditions. Allied Mills maintains an active, effective system of personal contact, thereby increasing the power of its other services.

Wayne Feeds are Honest Feeds

AND Feeds that Sell!

ALLIED MILLS, Inc.
ADVERTISING DEPARTMENT - FORT WAYNE, IND.

ALLIED MILLS, INC.
Advertising Dept., Fort Wayne, Ind.

WRITE NOW

GENTLEMEN: Please send me, without cost, further information about Wayne Feeds. No obligation attached.

NAME

ADDRESS